THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 295

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Ship of State Is Steady

Roosevelt May Reveal Cabinet

Swiss Soldiers Fire in Riot

New York Wanted Joe McKee

Germany Praises Mr. Hoover

S. A. Sees 'Perfect Revolution'

WASHINGTON gives evidence that the Hoover Administration will work with the incoming Roosevelt Administration to avoid any severe wrenches in making a change. The President and President-Elect may hold early conferences to promote a smooth transition. But whether they do or not, Secretary of State Stimson lets it be known that there will be close cooperation respecting policies and that embarrassments will be avoided. A Democrat, Norman H. Davis, already heads the Disarmament Conference delegation; a Democrat, Atlee F. Pomerene, heads the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Recovery plans under way will go steadily forward. The ship of state will change captains and crews—But all hands feel their obligation not to rock the ship.

* * *

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt indicates that he may quiet speculation and uncertainty by early announcement of part, if not all, of his Cabinet. Politicians busily discuss the possibilities. For Secretary of State, Owen D. Young and Norman H. Davis are most often mentioned; for Secretary of the Treasury, Bernard M. Baruch and Mr. Young; for Secretary of War, James M. Cox, Arthur Mullen and Robert Jackson; for Secretary of the Navy, Senators Claude A. Swanson and John S. Cohen and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie; for Secretary of Commerce, Melvin A. Traylor and Frederick D. Gardner; for Secretary of the Interior, Gov. George H. Dern and Senator Thomas J. Walsh; for Attorney-General, Newton D. Baker and Senators Burton Wheeler and Hiram Johnson; for Postmaster-General, James A. Farley. A strong hope is expressed—that the best men will be willing to make a sacrifice to serve.

* * *

¶ Switzerland breaks its traditional quiet to quell rioting Communists and Socialists with machine guns. Eight are killed and many wounded in the Plain du Palais, headquarters of the Disarmament Conference, during an attempt to rush a meeting of anti-Socialist Conservatives. The radicals wrest away and break up the rifles of the policemen, whereupon the soldiers fire with machine guns. Inexperienced young troops and rabid attackers of the Government bring about the unexpected and deplorable—A blot on the long, fair record of Swiss peacefulness.

* * *

¶ New York City discovers that it gave probably 250,000 votes to a man not running for Mayor. Joseph V. McKee, Acting Mayor, whose Democratic regularity made him refuse a Republican nomination and who disavowed the "Write-in-McKee" movement, received 135,218 votes, and it is now found that probably more than 100,000 additional votes were cast for him and thrown out. Tammany elects John P. O'Brien for the unexpired Walker term, planning to run him again next year. The McKee showing gives New York fresh hope—With or without McKee's help, it may use him to throw off the despicable Tammany yoke.

* * *

¶ Germany sees Franklin D. Roosevelt's commitment against high protective tariffs opening the way for American leadership in lowering trade barriers. Government circles hope President Hoover's efforts for actual disarmament and strengthening of the Kellogg-Briand pact will be continued. The end of prohibition is foreseen, with the early possibility of flooding the United States with German alcoholic products. Vossische Zeitung has much to say of Hoover's work—"Future years will assess more accurately its scope."

* * *

¶ Japan's second thought on the election is that the Roosevelt Administration must improve foreign business relations. The American tariff is regarded as responsible for the raising of retaliatory barriers by 40 countries, and President-Elect Roosevelt is held definitely to have promised lower tariffs such as would make possible renewal of the old international trade relations. Tokyo eagerly awaits news that may indicate what the Roosevelt Far East policy will be. It has its own hope for the new Secretary of State—It hopes he will be "less reckless" than Mr. Stimson.

* * *

¶ South America sees the American election as having brought about a revolution within the limits of the Constitution. The Brazil press calls it a "white" revolution of far-reaching consequences, affecting the world through its tariff and war debt changes. Buenos Aires newspapers wonder why South America couldn't have its revolutions in the same way—with ballots instead of bullets. They hope the Latin countries will learn this triumphant method soon. South America appreciates the value of experience. The United States is referred to as the strong young nation—Yet it is the oldest sizable democracy in the world.

Seed to Improve Bessarabian Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Bucharest, Roumania

THE Roumanian Government has voted a credit of 50,000,000 lei (about $300,000) to buy good seed wheat which is to be distributed among the peasants. In accepting the grain the peasant must agree to give back to the state the same amount of wheat grown from the seed received before the end of January, 1933.

Much of the grain will be distributed in Bessarabia, but none will be used for food, for in no province or district is there a shortage of wheat or corn for bread.

Future Career Of Y. W. C. A. Is Considered

Nation-Wide Observances Celebrate Founding of National Board

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The future of 1100 Young Women's Christian Associations in the United States is under consideration this month in a nation-wide celebration of the founding of the association's national board.

Some of the associations are producing a "historical frieze," depicting the growth of the organization. Others like Lowell, Mass., are having open-house to show their communities the present-day work. In Philadelphia and New York City the celebrations are mass meetings in which near-by branches participate, 19 cities in the metropolitan area joining with New York in its meeting at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening.

But regardless of the form of the local celebration, the chief topic is the future. The trend which the organization will take was indicated in an interview in New York City by Mrs. Robert E. Speer, honorary president of the national board.

Will Continue to Do

"The Young Women's Christian Association will continue to do for its girls what any sensible mother does for her daughters," said Mrs. Speer. "In the days of our founding hoopskirts were worn. These have disappeared but human nature is unchanged. All that has changed is the tempo of the times. In our early days it was necessary to try to speed up girls, to train them, to interest them in things outside the home. Now with so many girls away from home at work which tends to become tense or drab we must provide the gayety or the relaxation which the day's occupation denies. That may mean group singing or dancing, it may mean cooking classes if the girl wants to learn how to keep house. But always it must mean sympa-

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HARBIN RAISES TARIFF WALLS AGAINST CHINA

Foreign Trade Escapes Main Effects of New Manchu Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria — The announcement by the Harbin Customs Commissioner that as from Sept. 25, 1932, all goods imported from China to Manchukuo must pay duty as if China were a foreign country, was fully expected, but not so soon. The new order means that European or American goods imported into such ports as Shanghai and Tientsin, will have to pay a second duty if reëxported to Manchuria.

Harbin is the largest trade center in Manchuria and has many large Chinese concerns with connections at southern Chinese ports, from which they make their purchases to the detriment of foreign houses in Harbin or Mukden. The new rule will make it impossible for purchases of foreign goods to be made in Shanghai, consequently the Chinese buyers in Harbin will have to turn to the foreign importing houses in this town or make their connections with Hong Kong Chinese, that being a free port.

The new rule will also do away with the agents at Shanghai who have always insisted on working the whole of China, including Manchuria, to the annoyance of Harbin merchants, who prefer to deal with their sellers direct, without any middle commission at Shanghai.

The American importing houses deal principally in motorcars, typewriters and tractors, which are shipped direct to Manchuria, and therefore the new rule will hardly affect them. But British houses which have been working through Chinese ports will have to appoint agents in Harbin so as to avoid the double duty. German, French and Italian houses are in the same position, though most of the German houses are represented in Harbin and seldom buy any stock from Shanghai.

As regards Chinese manufactures, if they are to be forced to pay the same duty as foreign goods, Japan will secure the whole of the Manchurian market for cheap cottons, silks and woolens, as the Chinese manufacturers will not be able to compete once they have to pay a duty on their exports to Manchuria. Even such articles as fruit and wine from Chefoo will find it hard to compete against Japanese fruits, though there are no Japanese wines yet on the market. It is probable that the Soviet Union will benefit by the new system of duty, as their goods come straight into the country over the frontier, and avoid handling at ports and again transferring from one railway car to another at Changchun, where breakage and pilfage often occur.

In any case, Japan will benefit first and foremost from the new regulation, and it is probable that Great Britain will run a close second, as it has many goods which are not made in Japan but are imitated in China and often the imitations oust the genuine article.

Chile's Middle Classes Begin March to Self-Government

Alessandri Returns to Presidency After Succession of Revolutions and Régimes—Economic Recovery Involves Nitrate and Copper Trade

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—A national economic plight caused by falling nitrate prices and excessive government loans brought Dr. Arturo Alessandri, an aristocrat by birth, a reformist from choice, back into the Presidency of Chile, Oct. 31.

Twelve years ago Dr. Alessandri was chosen President, served a few years, resigned because Congress failed to support his views, and retired to watch developments. They came thick and fast. The nation experienced 14 revolutions, 53 ministries and 11 Presidents following the seizure of power by the military.

Today the former President returns with presumably the same views on social reform he had when a Congress of his own choosing found them "too rapid for the people to follow." Ahead of him are problems far more serious than those of 1920. Socialism, Fascism and Communism have their followers. The food shortage is serious. Hunger marches have been staged in Santiago and Valparaiso similar to those in London.

All this Dr. Alessandri knows, and, being a clever politician and a sincere believer in a reform program, probably figured his reëntrance into Chilean politics to meet such an emergency. If this be true, if his patience be stronger than it was when he first became Chief Executive, and if he has a deeper insight into the thoughts of his people, he may evolve what Latin America has been seeking for years—representative government.

Twelve years ago Chile had two classes of populace: the exploited poor and the exploiting rich. Today a great middle class becomes the force with which Chilean governments of the future must reckon. And so, if Dr. Alessandri's program of 1920 is the basis for his new reform movement, placing it into ef-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

CABINET TIMBER READY FOR NEW ADMINISTRATION

But Roosevelt Returns to Albany, Keeping Silent on Possible Choices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—After duly observing the post-election amenities in a presidential victory which has swept 42 states into the Democratic column and given the country's "minority" party a plurality which approximates the 7,000,000 voting edge normally assured to the Republicans in national elections, President-elect Roosevelt is back in the executive chamber at Albany today, the budget of the State of New York, of which he will be Governor until Jan. 1, the chief matter before him.

The safeguards that are always thrown around the man who reaches this high office, in order to protect him from the crowd which would monopolize him, already are being erected about the President-elect. There are a multitude of big things to do on the eve of the inauguration of the new administration and, while Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in reassuring American business to a large degree regarding the program he intends to follow, the earnestness of this will wait upon his choice of a Cabinet.

Mr. Roosevelt thus far has met all mention of this with an enigmatical silence. Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman and one of his two chief advisers, said today that the Cabinet had not been picked.

Keeping Own Counsel

"Perhaps the Governor has canvassed certain names in the few moments that were his own since he was nominated at Chicago last July," Mr. Farley said. "If he has, he has kept his own counsel. At least, he has never revealed those names to me.

"It is one of the blessings of the present situation that the Governor becomes the President without commitments of any kind. I mean this literally. No man or set of men has a mortgage on him or on his opinions or on his acts. No bargains were attached, either to his nomination or his election."

Mr. Farley's statement came simultaneously with reports in political circles and in the press that Mr. Roosevelt had gone a long way in the selection of his political family in Washington. In all quarters the consensus was that Mr. Farley would be the next Postmaster-General—the political job in the Cabinet which, since Andrew Jackson's time, has been the post of the man adjudged by the President as best qualified to direct and strengthen the party machinery.

Verisimilitude is lent to these reports by the twofold fact that Mr. Farley was the generalissimo in the campaign just closed, about the suc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BERLIN EXPECTS STRONG PEACE POLICY IN U. S.

Press Looks to Roosevelt Leadership in Move to Reduce Tariffs

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 10—Germany generally is pleased with the outcome of the American elections and looks forward to small but significant changes in American policy.

In government circles it is emphasized that Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt's commitment against high protective tariffs may open the way for American leadership in reducing the barriers of foreign trade. Also it is hoped that Mr. Roosevelt may lead America to clearer recognition of the international aspects of economic and financial stability as a prelude to the consideration of war debt concessions.

The fact that the American campaign was fought largely on domestic issues leaves foreign commentators in the dark on many significant international questions. Government circles, however, express the hope that President Hoover's efforts toward actual disarmament and the strengthening of the Kellogg pact will continue without alteration.

Prohibition looms large in German eyes, but the press warns that it is too early to be sanguine over the possibility of flooding the American markets with German alcohol products. While some newspapers express the hope that Congress may modify the Volstead Act soon, others point out that any changes may be faced with the long path to the Supreme Court. However, there has been more than one report of tentative contracts between German brewers and American wets for delivery of German beer and liquor the moment changes in the United States law permits.

The German press is uniformly warm in its tribute to President Hoover for the moratorium which came at the height of one of Germany's most difficult post-war financial periods. The more nationalistic press, however, adds some regret that the President did not go further with concessions to Germany. The Boersen Zeitung, regarded as the spokesman for Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, lays President Hoover's defeat to his failure to pursue a sufficiently vigorous international policy, but then outlines the theory that practically all the ills of the world would be solved if Mr. Roosevelt will help to lift the restrictions of Versailles from the Reich's shoulders.

The Vossische Zeitung, in common with many liberal papers, points out that President Hoover's defeat was a popular protest against economic conditions. The Roman Catholic Germania says that Americans mistake effect for cause when expecting the Government alone miraculously to solve the world's economic maladjustment.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you have ever participated in amateur dramatics, you will get a chuckle from "Rehearsal at Eight" on the Editorial page. (And do not miss the first Editorial Note.)

"The Craft Shop," with helpful hints on things to make and do, appears on the Young Folks' page.

You will enjoy Ellen Terry's account of her early days on the stage. "The Happy Strolling Players" on the Home Forum page.

Every mail brings scores of contributions to "Things That Money Cannot Buy." Selections from them appear in the "Lighter Vein." Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Friday brings the Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page with its approved recipes.

"The World Court Month by Month" will appear tomorrow. The feature should be of particular interest to students of international affairs.

WORLD ALLIANCE PUTS RECOVERY ON PEACE BASIS

Conference in New York to Seek Foundations of Economic Justice

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—"World Understanding and Economic Justice" is the theme of the seventh annual conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship. The conference begins its sessions today and will be attended by 200 prominent churchmen from all parts of the United States and by a score of church leaders of other lands.

The Rt. Rev. Lord W. Cascoyne-Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, will speak on the theme "As Great Britain Views World Understanding." Other speakers from Europe include Prof. F. Siegmund-Schultze of the University of Berlin and Prof. André Philip of the University of Lyons, France. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, president of the World Alliance and pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who has just returned from a year's study of conditions abroad, will also speak. Four brief addresses will be delivered on "The Outlook for World Understanding," the speakers being the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Mr. Linley V. Gordon, Mr. Harry N. Holmes and Mr. Charles Stelzle, all of New York.

At tomorrow's opening session, Col. Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville will discuss "America's Developing Peace Policy." Others speaking on this general question will include the Rev. Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago and Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, Florida.

The two-minute memorial service on Armistice Day will be followed with an address on "The Moral and Spiritual Implications of an Enduring World Peace," by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Four luncheon conferences will be the feature of tomorrow's meeting. "Disarmament" will be discussed by Mr. Philip Nash, secretary of the League of Nations Association; "Far Eastern Problems" by Mr. Grover Clark, consultant on Far Eastern affairs; "World Conference for International Peace Through Religion" by Dr. Atkinson, executive secretary of the World Alliance; "Economics and World Peace" by Mr. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association and by Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston.

As announced by the World Alliance, "the conference will emphasize the importance of securing world understanding as the most essential factor in the reëstablishment of normal economic, industrial and social conditions."

The World Alliance has separate branches in more than 40 countries.

Bulgarian Joke Proves Identity And Court Acquits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Humor has been put on trial before the Sofia district court and acquitted. A former Bulgarian Minister of Justice, Dr. Kuncho Milanoff, brought suit against Mr. Raeko Alexieff, one of the most distinguished and popular Bulgarian caricaturists and humorists, because of many jokes which Alexieff made at the minister's expense.

The court, however, accepted the point of view of the humorist who declared that he put no malice into his caricatures and that his jokes were free from evil intentions. So the case was dismissed.

Although a rather stringent press law exists in Bulgaria, caricaturists here are allowed almost unbounded freedom and fill the daily press with ludicrous pictures of prominent persons without causing any offense. Mr. Alexieff, in fact, is an intimate and highly esteemed friend of most of the persons whom he most frequently caricatures.

Keeps His Place In Troublous Times

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

DR. MILAN SRSHKITCH
Heads Government Under Yugoslav Autocracy.

Serbs Regard Dictatorship Way to Unity

Strong State Is Believed Necessary to Safety of Yugoslavia

YUGOSLAV SERIES
Last of Five Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Politicians at Belgrade, where Dr. Milan Srshkitch has set up a revised Government, do not admit that the Serbs exercise a hegemony over the other racial groups in Yugoslavia or that the new state has deprived the annexed provinces of any fundamental rights. On the contrary, they consider the Serbs the liberators of all the other racial groups.

Serbian politicians maintain that since the various groups making up Yugoslavia have never lived together before in a single state and differ greatly in traditions and temperament, a centralized government is necessary for the establishment of a strong state, while a strong state is essential in order to protect the Yugoslavs from foreign enemies. They maintain that a federal or confederative state, granting local self-government, would fall into pieces, leaving the people a prey to foreign powers. As for the funds taken from the new provinces and spent in Serbia, Serb politicians justify it on the ground that Serbia was devastated during the war, while the new provinces were not.

The Serb politicians say that the diplomacy of Yugoslavia is left in the hands of Serbs because the other racial groups have so far produced no able diplomats. They justify the exclusively Serbian control of the army on the ground that the other groups have no trained officers, other than those who served in the armies of the enemy.

The ideal of the Serbs is a unified state and nation, and they consider only a strong centralized government capable of bringing about such unity. However, 10 years of parliamentary life showed that by 1929 the old sectional, racial and religious parties were making unity difficult.

In order to check the disintegrating tendency of the politicians, King Alexander introduced absolutism. His one motive he proclaimed to be the bringing to realization of the ideal of national unity. He says that all his exceptional measures are designed to weld the various national, regional, and religious groups into a single whole. His purpose is to be the arbiter among antagonistic factions and, by requiring mutual concessions, to transform a heterogeneous people into a unified whole.

The point of view of the people behind the dictatorship is that if Yugoslavia should be reconstructed on the basis of local self-government it would so weaken the state as very seriously to menace its future.

EASY START IS ASSURED DEMOCRATS

Hoover and G. O. P. Leaders Promise to Hand Over Clean Slate

NEW REGIME MUST THEN STAND ALONE

Responsibility for Economy, Prohibition, Prosperity, Will Be Roosevelt's

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The American ship of state will not be taken into unknown channels by the new Administration, it became increasingly clear here, as preliminary statements from Democratic headquarters mingled with the final election returns.

Close cooperation between the outgoing Hoover Administration and the incoming Roosevelt Administration is in prospect, and from the highest sources here it became known officially that careful plans are being laid to secure a quiet transition in the next four months.

The reconstruction program will go forward with comparatively little change—a Democrat is already at the head of the R. F. C.; foreign affairs will hardly feel the difference—Mr. Norman Davis, now in Europe on a confidential mission for Mr. Hoover, is a Democrat, and in a number of other fields the same similarity of outlook prevails.

Look for Early Meeting

Washington observers look forward now to an early meeting of the President and President-elect. If the meeting does not occur, at least the incoming Democrats have a tacit pledge that nothing will be undertaken in foreign affairs in the next four months which will embarrass them in any way when they take office.

In foreign relations the two outstanding events are the forthcoming conference on monetary affairs, to be held in Europe this winter; and the conference on disarmament. Mr. Stimson let it be known here that the Democrats will be consulted in regard to these two fields and that the Administration policy will be so guided that partisan politics will not enter.

A fact which makes the prospect of an easy transition particularly likely is Mr. Hoover's telegram of congratulation to Governor Roosevelt and the tone of the latter's reply. In this exchange no trace of personal bitterness appeared and the rancor of the election campaign was put behind.

Preparing for 1936

Nothing in the foregoing, of course, stands in the way of a defense of Republican policies by President Hoover in his message to Congress, or his budget message. These two documents are expected to contain a careful defense of the party, which will be used in the campaign, four years hence.

The three major promises of Governor Roosevelt in his election campaign which will dominate the politics of the next four years are as follows:

1—To put the country back on the high road to prosperity.

2—To cut 25 per cent off the Government expenditures.

3—To remove prohibition from the Constitution.

Observers here are divided as to which of these three proposals is the most difficult to accomplish. Business is now slowly picking up, and the Democrats may be able in 1936 to claim credit for a general economic revival, which seems to have started. But most voters today are beginning to see that politics have little to do with major economic cycles, although it is not doubted that the Democrats will be just as prompt to claim credit for a return of prosperity as the Republicans have been in times past.

Problems in Economics

The cut in federal expenditures seems very difficult to those who have watched the play of politics about the budget in former days. A 25 per cent cut would mean a reduction of $1,000,000,000 in federal expenditures. This is the promise extended in the Democratic platform, accepted in toto by Mr. Roosevelt. Almost all observers frankly doubt the possibility of any such reduction.

The biggest chance for saving would be in slicing off the $400,000,000 or more expended annually to veterans for disabilities not incurred in government service, but here the pressure of organized veterans is strongest.

It cannot be denied that the next Congress will be wetter than any in the history of the dry law.

Preliminary polls indicate that instead of 65 drys and 31 wets in the Senate; the new Senate will see something like 30 drys and 61 wets and five doubtful; while in the House, instead of 247 drys and 188 wets, the preliminary lineup may be about 26 drys, 86 doubtful, and 232 wets.

If these figures are anywhere near right, then the door for modification of the Volstead Act to bring back beer is swinging open; and it will take the hardest kind of dry fight to prevent it. Indeed, according to these figures, the wets may even have close to the two-thirds required to propose an amendment to the Constitution.

Dry leaders realize there is no use blinking the facts; that the economic argument of a big tax to be secured from beer to aid the budget will be the paramount one, and are laying their defense plans accordingly.

Artists Find Rich Coloring In Old and New Gloucesters

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Fourth of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Eng.—He was a wise man, that Dr. Foster who went to Gloucester in a shower of rain. It doesn't matter two downpours whether it was Gloucester by Severn, English city and county in its own right, or Gloucester lying in the lap of Cape Ann across the sea in Massachusetts. By rights, it ought to be both and at the same time. Then, having enticed them, as it were, under one umbrella you can get them talking to each other.

Dr. Foster, nursery rhymers may remember, stuck in a puddle up to his middle and never went there again. Which, of course, was Dr. Foster's loss. For rain or shine, and particularly in the shine that follows rain, both Gloucesters are charming.

There is—there could scarcely help being—an artist's colony in Gloucester, Mass. If you are a stranger you may need to ask the way to it.

"Well, there's one artist lives down that street there," said a kindly resident answering such an inquiry, "but he ain't a colony. Guess you mean the guys over at Rocky Neck."

"How d'you get there?"

"Well, it's kinder complicated. You kinder go round there to the right an' you kinder keep on to a crossroad and then—well, then I guess it gets too kinder complicated and you better ask again."

Nothing could have been kinder.

The English Gloucester is a lure for artists, too. Not only has it many beauties of its own, such as quaint old half-timbered houses and a Norman cathedral, but it is a convenient center from which to visit other lovely places. There are gardens in the near-by Cotswolds to match those along Rocky Neck. And the Vale of Wye before it buries itself in the Severn has as many admirers as have Magnolia and Marblehead.

It is 300 years, all but one, since a group of settlers from Salem established themselves on Cape Ann and 300 years less 10 since their plantation was formally inaugurated and called Gloucester. Which of them came from the city on the banks of the Severn does not appear to be known. But there were many West countrymen among the New England pioneers—Bartholomew Gosnold, for instance, who, after visiting Cape Ann went south and found himself so "pestered" with fish that he invented the name Cape Cod; and Roger Conant who settled on Cape Ann itself in 1625 only to leave for Salem shortly afterward.

In those days, however, it wasn't either Salem or Cape Ann. Naumkeag did duty for the former while Cape Ann was Cape Tragabigzanda in honor of the fair Turkish damsel who befriended the redoubtable Capt. John Smith. King Charles was the culprit who substituted plain Ann—as a compliment to his mother, Ann of Denmark.

Those early settlers, in true modern fashion, had their currency troubles and used their fish to get out of them. There is a record of how a Gloucester debt of £50 was to be settled in "good merchantable fish and mackerel." In the English Gloucester it would have been salmon and lampreys.

Old Gloucester has been famed for these two delicacies for man, times

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Chinese Millionaire Offers His Fortune To Finance Plan for Ending Civil War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The Chinese millionaire, Mr. Liang Chu-yuan, has come to Shanghai to offer his entire fortune to the Chinese Government, with the understanding that its distribution will be personally supervised and guaranteed by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. The Chinese newspapers declare this is the first time in modern Chinese history that a Chinese has made such an offer to the Government.

Mr. Liang is a self-made man, and made a fortune estimated at $15,000,000 silver in Shantung Province, in spite of the fact that civil wars and banditry have disturbed that Province during most of his career. He declares he is convinced that the military incubus is the chief obstacle to China's development, and wants to spend everything he possesses to help break up the military system.

This philanthropist's conviction is emphasized by the fact that civil war has ruined thousands of farmers in eastern Shantung this autumn while he was discussing his project with Mr. Soong. This civil war, like so many others, has been based solely upon the personal ambitions of two rival war lords.

Mr. Liang wants to spend his money in the formation of a real national army, which will be strong enough to force independent militarists not to fight defenseless civil wars among themselves. These men are too medieval-minded to heed the moral suasion of such organizations as the Anti-Civil War League, he believes, and can understand only the argument of superior force.

The Shantung millionaire understands that his own fortune is not sufficient to form a national army, but hopes that his example will induce other wealthy Chinese to contribute. He has great faith in the ability and integrity of Mr. Soong, and says that he is prepared to put the money entirely in the Finance Minister's hands.

Crusoe, Aladdin, Jack and Jill, All 'in Person' on Book Fair Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 10—Robinson Crusoe opened the door, and Miss Jill, of Jack and Jill, curtsied while Aladdin rubbed his magic lamp and a Genie came out of the floor to take our hat and coat.

"Bienvenu!" hailed Joan of Arc. "And in just plain American, welcome," echoed smiling Pollyanna. "Yes," chorused Humpty Dumpty, the Gingerbread Man and Little Jack Horner from over in his corner, "welcome to our Book Fair." Then they chanted:

> "We have come away
> from our inky pages
> to merrily play
> on your schoolroom stages."

"You see," said Mr. Ichabod Crane, noted pedagogue who elected to explain the scene, "the children of University Park School in Denver made friends with all the guests and hosts you see here today and they decided to introduce their new friends to their parents and school visitors, so. . . ."

"Smarty had a party," chimed Goldilocks, deserting her three bears for a moment.

"Forsooth, Damsel, a Fair," protested Sir Launcelot, clanking his armor into place.

"Yes," continued the learned Mr. Crane, "a book fair, with exhibits from 22 different countries and with pupils in the school costumed as, and taking the parts of, the various and many famous people of books. They, in other words, dramatized literature. And now, if you will excuse me, I must go run from the Headless Hessian some more."

"Oh, don't mind him," apologized Benjamin Franklin, stepping from his autobiography, "let us regard the serious aspects of this book fair. Firstly, I do think it doth convince the parents and the visitors that books are live things and vital, and methinks that while it doth thus convince it also worketh double for while the children work to convince others they, not surprisingly, convince themselves in the effort.

"Hundreds of people called at the school during the week the fair was given (Oct. 31 to Nov. 4) and many book dealers and librarians helped to make the 22 exhibits interesting and also off the beaten track somewhat. It was, in brief, designed to be a show of all the things in books and even to reveal the many things one can learn to do in the way of handicrafts and arts, from books. It was a great success."

"Yes, a success," puffed the running Mr. Crane.

"I liked it," reported Miss Red Riding Hood.

"Verily," said Gareth.

"And two forsooths," concluded Lynette.

PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTIONS ARE ASSURED

Massachusetts Voters Also Approve End to 'Lame Duck' Sessions

Definite assurances of a return to the system of nominating political candidates at pre-primary conventions have been garnered at election headquarters. Although the complete count on this initiative petition will not be in for another day or two, 1507 out of 1707 precincts show the trend has been two to one in favor of pre-primary conventions.

Indications are also definite that the voters of the State are against legalizing the practice of chiropractors and in favor of abolishing the "lame duck" session of Congress.

As a result of the surprising tidal wave of Republican strength in the late countings, yesterday, on which three Republican candidates for leading state offices rode to victory, the Commonwealth faces a statewide recount of votes.

Cannot Understand

Democrats who were receiving congratulations from their friends on their victories at noon, yesterday, cannot understand how Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Gaspar G. Bacon, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, all Republicans, managed to pull victory out of the smoldering embers of defeat.

The direct result of the last-minute patching of the Republican levees is that Republicans will succeed Republicans in the main offices now held by the party on Beacon Hill.

In the races which Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, proposes to ask a recount, Mr. Warner led his Democratic rival by 17,912 votes, Mr. Cook had a plurality of 4084 and Mr. Bacon was out in front by 5397 votes.

According to the Secretary of State, the recount which Democrats seek can be obtained by the presentation of a petition within 15 days after election containing the names of 1000 qualified voters. Of these signatures, at least 250 must come from each of four counties.

Recount Provisions

There is a provision that the petition will be declared void if the difference in the votes between the candidates in the protested races is 1 per cent of the total vote cast. If this difference does not exist, the Secretary may order the city and town clerks to produce the ballots and the registrars of voters may recount them.

On the basis of final tabulations for all offices in the State, the Republicans weathered the Democratic storm of votes more stanchly than was at first expected. A Democratic gain of four seats in the State Senate was the only significant change in the Legislature. The new Senate is still in control of the Republicans, with 24 members to 14 Democrats.

In the lower House 14 Republicans were elected against 141 seated at the start of last session. The Democrats have seated 96 against 99 in the last session. Among the notable newcomers in the House is former Representative Martin Hays of Brighton and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly, grandson of the former famous statesman.

Massachusetts returned 10 Republicans and five Democrats to the United States House of Representatives, a gain of one for the Democrats. Another Representative was lost by the Republicans due to the reduction in congressional districts from 16 to 15.

The State polled more than 33,000 votes for Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

Local Friends Of Indians Hear Student Music

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A collection of Indian songs enlivened the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Nation Indian Association in Emmanuel Chapel, Newbury Street, today. Roland Sundown, a Seneca from New York, was the soloist. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is now attending Columbia University preparatory to engaging in field work among the Indians.

Charlotte Owl showed that although Indian musical instruments formerly consisted of flute, rattle, whistle and drum, there is no reason why an Indian cannot play the piano as well as the white girl. She is a scholarship student in her first year at Mount Holyoke College.

Although David Buffalo Bear did not have a speaking part he was a center of attraction in a resplendent buckskin costume and eagle feather headdress, which reached to the floor. This venerable Sioux is a resident of Boston.

The Indian Association stresses the higher education of Indian boys and girls in the hope that they will become leaders of their race, either as teachers or in administering to their needs.

One of the students whom the association has helped is Fred Owl, brother of Charlotte. He is an Eastern Cherokee of North Carolina and is now head of an Indian school in Wisconsin. Verne Nori, another protégé of the organization, is teaching at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, but plans to return to her people in New Mexico eventually. John Snyder, a Seneca from Cattaraugus Reservation, N. Y., is attending Dartmouth, which offers free tuition to any Indian who enters its doors.

Voters Indorse League of Nations

Voters in 11 Massachusetts cities and towns supported entrance by the United States into the League of Nations by a vote of 39,806 to 25,217 at last Tuesday's balloting. This issue was presented to the electorate in these places in the form of a question asking for an expression of opinion on public policy and it is legalized by a measure known as the Public Policy Act. On 22,367 ballots in these municipalities the question was left unanswered.

League of Nation proponents, interpret the result as illustrative of the trend of American public opinion. Importance also attaches to the vote because it was made as part of the regular election and under strict supervision of the election authorities. The League of Nation Association conceded that a one-sided campaign had been promoted for the referendum and that its speakers had received no opposition.

The municipalities voting on this referendum were: Waltham and Watertown in the seventh representative district of Middlesex County; Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston in the thirteenth district, Middlesex County; Belmont in the twenty-seventh district, Middlesex County, and Dedham, Needham and Wellesley in the first district, Norfolk County.

GRENFELL HEADS 'LABRADOR BAZAAR'

To benefit the Grenfell Mission, a "Labrador Bazaar" will be held in the Copley-Plaza next Monday and Tuesday. Conducted by Sir Wilfred Grenfell and Lady Grenfell, the bazaar will sell articles from all over the world, contributed by individuals and governments. A dog team from the Chinook Kennels of Wonalancet, N. H., will be shown.

On Monday, the Emerson School of Oratory will present a play for children. In the evening, Sir Wilfred will lecture on Labrador and show moving pictures of the work the mission is doing. Proceeds from the bazaar will be used to make possible the continuance of the mission's work in Labrador.

Perkins Institution Leader and Director

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Bachrach

DR. GABRIEL FARRELL

PERKINS ORGAN IS DEDICATED WITH RECITAL

Gift of Graduates Formally Accepted by President of School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 10 — Tones of a mighty four-manual organ, presented to Perkins Institution by graduates, were heard in melodic tribute at its formal dedication in Dwight Hall last night. The recital, a culmination of the first day's program, was attended by the student body and more than 200 old "grads" as well as interested outsiders.

After a word of welcome to graduates and friends, Mr. Gabriel Farrell, director of Perkins Institution, introduced Mr. Charles W. Lindsay, a Perkins graduate and president of a large Canadian piano company, who made the presentation speech. The acceptance on behalf of the trustees was delivered by Mr. Robert H. Hallowell, president of the school.

Mr. Hallowell told of the old organ which had been built in 1865 and which had moved with the school from South Boston to Watertown. This he contrasted with the fine new gift, which he called "one of the greatest treasures of Perkins." Rabbi Harry Levi delivered the invocation. A description of the organ was given by Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner.

The dedicatory program was played by Mr. Homer C. Humphrey, member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music; Mr. John I. Hartwell, Perkins music director, who, it was stated, has stereotyped about 75,000 pieces of organ, piano and choir music for the use of the blind; Mr. William E. Zeuch, representing the builders of the organ, the Skinner Company, and Mr. Edward W. Jenkins, representing the Perkins graduates.

At a dinner for graduates held earlier in the evening, Mr. Farrell was the principal speaker. In the course of his address, he told of a proposed plan of education which Perkins hopes to adopt. This would divide the senior department into two schools, corresponding to junior and senior high schools.

A special exhibit of heraldic shields, designed by Miss Frances McGaw, Perkins faculty member, has been arranged along the walls of Dwight Hall and furnishes an impressive display.

Demonstrations and exhibits of scholastic and athletic activities were held today. Included in the program was the dedication of a tablet to Dr. Edward Ellis Allen, director emeritus of Perkins. This was followed by a historical meeting, at which the children sang and Dr. Allen delivered the historical address.

Among those attending the meeting were Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and Mrs. Laura E. Richards, daughters of the first president and whose mother was Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The final meeting will be held in Symphony Hall at 8:15 tonight, and is open to the public. Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, is to be the principal speaker and music will be furnished by the combined Perkins choirs totaling 175 voices.

War Veterans To Hold Parade

Chief of the Armistice Day celebrations in Boston tomorrow will be a parade by World War and other veterans. It is expected that more than 15,000 veterans will take part in the parade, which begins at 1:45 from Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street.

Mr. James P. Rose, state commander of the American Legion, is chief marshal, with Mr. Coleman C. Curran, commander of Metropolitan Firemen's Post, 84, as his chief-of-staff. The route of the parade follows: Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington Street, down Boylston to Tremont Street to Temple Place to Washington, to School. Here the parade will swing up Beacon Street to Charles and to the Boston Common, where it will disband.

Mayor Curley will review the veterans in front of City Hall and Governor Ely will watch the parade from a stand in front of the State House. At 11 a. m. tomorrow on the Common, patriotic exercises will be conducted under the auspices of the Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War.

Young Troops Fire On Geneva Crowd

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (AP) — Rioting broke out here yesterday in the course of which a company of young recruits turned machine guns on a crowd, killing 12 men and wounding 70 persons.

The disturbance came as the climax of weeks of bitter political agitation between Socialists and the local Geneva government. It began in front of Community Hall, where an anti-Socialist political meeting was being held. When the hall became full, the gendarmes closed the doors, but the crowd broke through.

The authorities ordered the young troops, which previously had been called from Lausanne, to march to the scene. As soon as they appeared the crowd began ridiculing them and the soldiers suddenly replied with machine-gun fire.

Despite the disorders in the street the anti-Socialist meeting was able to carry out its program inside the hall and adopted a resolution denouncing Leon Nicole, a local editor, and Jacques Dicker, a lawyer and a naturalized Russian, as being "in the service of a foreign power."

There was much controversy over responsibility for the tragedy. Conservative newspapers laid the blame upon the Socialist leaders and the Communists for exciting the crowd.

Federal and local authorities were severely criticized for bringing in troops, especially the inexperienced recruits who never before had been called upon in such a dangerous situation.

SPENDING WAY TO PROSPERITY, FOSTER RECIPE

Author of 'Road to Plenty' Says Saving Has Been Carried Too Far

As a nation "we have been wasting our substance in riotous saving," Dr. William T. Foster, economist and author of "The Road to Plenty" told a class at Harvard Hall last night. Conducting the first of the eight weekly lectures on "Economic Reconstruction" being given at Harvard University under the auspices of university extension division, State Department of Education, he urged spending our way back to prosperity.

By substituting thrift for spending, we have, he declared, been saving our way to poverty. Emphasizing the need for sustained spending, he pointed out that fully 90 per cent of the nation's workers are producing commodities to be classed as luxuries. In the renunciation of deflation, which he decries, he predicts the beginning of recovery. Increased spending, he said, already has checked the fall in prices.

Because women are better spenders than men they possess superior economic sense, according to Dr. Foster's economics. As the "Spendthrift Party" women, he said, have done more for labor than the Labor Party and more for the protection of industry that any political party.

"Even in our era of prosperity, we saved too much and spent too little," Dr. Foster said. "In not a single year, from 1922 to 1929, did we consume as much as we produced. We saved the surplus largely in the form of useless capital facilities: mills that are now closed; blast furnaces that are now banked; engines that are now rusting; ships that are rotting at the wharves; office buildings that are half empty. Millions more of our savings went into foreign bonds for which junk men will pay 30 cents per 100 pounds."

The crux of his precept is that the flow of money must be permanently restored through consistent and ever increasing expenditures on the part of the consumers.

CLASSROOMS NEEDED IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

To care for increased enrollment, 508 new classrooms are needed in Boston schools this year, according to Boston School Department estimates. These are required in addition to the rooms now being constructed or to be built this year.

The information, which is included in an answer to a questionnaire sent out by the office of education, Department of the Interior, also shows that 1818 children are housed in portable or temporary buildings. The enrollment in day schools was reported as 136,767, while the teachers numbered 4651. The current expenses for 1932 are shown to be $17,127,626, with teachers' salaries amounting to $12,524,073.

APPLE EXPORTS UNDIMINISHED, REPORTS SHOW

Movement to English Ports Said to Be Large and Up to Expectation

While Great Britain put a tariff of 10 per cent of the "landed value" of apples from other than Dominion countries last spring, which includes the cost of containers, freight and other costs, and is contemplating an additional tariff under the program outlined at the Ottawa conference last summer, the movement of American apples to English ports this fall has not been affected to any extent. Steamship men agree that the movement is large and up to expectations, especially from New York, where liberal shipments have been made in recent weeks.

Exports from Boston have been curtailed of late by federal apple inspection service officials who have condemned apples already at the pier to be exported to Great Britain, many of which go cut week-ends on the passenger-express liners. The movement of Germany has been less hampered and the tariff Germany has assessed on American apples is preferential, at the expense of apples from Canada and other countries.

Ocean freight rates for apples already have been cut substantially, to meet competition in European markets and steamship men at Boston say that further cuts seem improbable, despite the movement to place a more or less prohibitive tariff on apples going to Great Britain. Shipping men explain that rates are now so low as to be practically profitless, quoting 65 cents a barrel and 22½ cents a box to United Kingdom ports, while the rates to Hamburg are 75 cents a barrel and 30 cents a box. The latter rate was $1.10 a barrel and 37½ cents a box up to last January.

The commercial apple crop of New England has been increasing during recent years, due to the program of commercial plantings undertaken by larger growers, pointed out Mr. Harold A. Burch, assistant district manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Growers, he said, aware of the increasing importance of the export market, have endeavored to so grade and pack quality fruit as to fill foreign orders with best apples produced. Total apple exports from the United States last season, he said, were 12,904,000 boxes, compared with 5,998,000 the previous year, and 2,479,000 barrels, compared with 1,427,000 barrels, respectively.

Growers are urged by Mr. Burch to "be consistent exporters and not ship only when there is a large crop here." He advises keeping American apples before the trade in the markets selected for exploitation. "If you do this each year, you may find that your brand will bring better prices even at times of market oversupply because your reputation as a shipper can be relied upon," he said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Perkins Institution for the Blind: Centennial meeting, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, speaker; music by Perkins choirs, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

University Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "What I Have Discovered in the Arctic and Antarctic by Dog Team, Airplane and Submarine," by Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, 40 Trinity Place, 8:15.

Boston City Club: Address, "The Situation in Manchuria," by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, preceded by organ concert, auditorium, Somerset Street, 7:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, and speaking program, 125 Green Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, guest of honor and speaker on Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Section, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers: Dinner meeting, Dr. G. K. Tressler, speaker, Walker Memorial Hall, M. I. T., Cambridge, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Second in series of meeting discussions on "Understanding Your Neighbor," 7:30.

Emerson College: Reading of "Romeo and Juliet," by Mr. Joseph E. Connor, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.

Education in New England lecture, "Present-Day World Economic and Political Problems and Their Effects Upon New England," by Mr. James R. Bancroft, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Village Players of Newton: Final performance of "As Husbands Go," Rachel Crothers Comedy, Unitarian Parish Playhouse, Newton Center, 8:15.

United Lodge, A. F. and A. M.: Dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8:10. Music

Boston Opera House, "Traviata," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Armistice Day, with special observances, program and parades; Boston program, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 11. Legal holiday.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Loan exhibition of needlework, 264 Boylston Street, through Nov. 12.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock.

Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 18th century.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Heustis. Through Nov. 30

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably followed by rain Friday night and Saturday; slightly colder; fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly and diminishing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, with rain Friday night or Saturday.

Maine: Rain this afternoon and tonight; colder in southwest portion; Friday fair; Saturday rain.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with rain in north and slightly colder in southern portion tonight; Friday fair, followed by rain Friday night.

Eastport, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds and easterly gale from Block Island to Eastport, shifting to westerly and diminishing over south portion this afternoon and over north portion tonight; mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday; rain over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	60	Montreal	32	42
Bismarck	16	22	Nantucket	54	54
Boston	48	48	New Orleans	54	62
Buffalo	40	54	New York	52	52
Calgary	20	34	Norfolk, Va.	48	70
Charleston	46	72	North Platte	20	44
Chicago	34	40	Philadelphia	50	54
Cincinnati	40	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	80
Denver	38	56	Pittsburgh	38	54
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	44	44
Hatteras	56	72	Raleigh	42	66
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	32	40
7 p.m. Nov. 9	76	..	St. Paul	32	38
Helena, Mont.	30	42	Salt Lake City	34	52
Huron, S. D.	24	28	San Francisco	54	74
Jacksonville	48	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	56
Kansas City	30	38	Seattle	36	52
Key West	66	80	Tampa	50	74
Los Angeles	58	84	Washington	44	58
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	32	52
Miami, Fla.	56	78	Williston, N.D.	14	20

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 10. B—Maximum Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:35 p. m., Friday 9:47 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:38 p. m.

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Best Fowl, 4 lbs. and up	lb. 23c	2 lb. bottle Best Honey	bottle 35c
Best Pork Loins	lb. 11c	Potatoes	bag 15c
Best Fresh Chickens, 3 to 3½ lbs	lb. 23c	P. & G. Naptha Soap	bar 3c
Best Forequarter Lamb	lb. 9c	Best Baked Beans	large can 13c
Best Baldwin Apples	lb. 3c	Best Kidney Beans	large can 15c
Best White Celery	bunch 10c	Borden's Evaporated Milk	tall can 5c
Best Cranberries	lb. 8c	Baker's Cocoa	8 oz. tin 10c
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CANADIAN HOUSE TAKES UP ITEMS IN TARIFF PACT

Agreement With Britain Passes Second Reading by 35 Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 10—Second reading of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement was passed on division yesterday in the Canadian Parliament by a majority of 35 votes. One Liberal and six Progressives supported the Government. The House then went into committee in order to review the new tariff schedule item by item.

During the preceding debate, Mr. E. J. Garland, former member for Bow River, Alberta, criticized the Government for its so-called "sound money" policy, which, he said, compelled the sacrifice of the interest of every primary producer and exporter to Wall Street.

It was Mr. Garland's opinion that if Canada would leave the gold standard, production costs would be reduced, the power to undersell competitors would be increased, internal and external trade would grow and Canada would obtain those results that the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, has alleged to be the purport of the agreement.

He pointed out that Canada stands alone in the Empire in failing to recognize the advantages of inflation, quoting from many eminent economists in support of these "advantages" and, with recent trade figures, illustrating how exports had suffered from being forced to compete with those of other countries having a depreciated currency.

Mr. W. R. Motherwell, former Minister of Agriculture, condemned the Government's attitude in keeping out Russian goods. "There we have a nation," he said, "with the largest white population in the world, trying to work out its own destiny in a way different from ourselves. It is true, but if we are really democratic, if we believe in self-government, why cannot we let them have the right to govern themselves?"

The Government intends to investigate the cost of coal to the consumer under the Combines Investigation Act, it was announced in the Senate yesterday. As a result of widespread criticism of the high price of fuel, the Dominion Fuel Board prepared a full report which, it is understood, fails to explain a spread of $4 per ton as between the price at which coal is landed in Canadian ports and is delivered to the consumer, after allowing for freight, storage, deterioration, and fair profits for wholesalers and retailers.

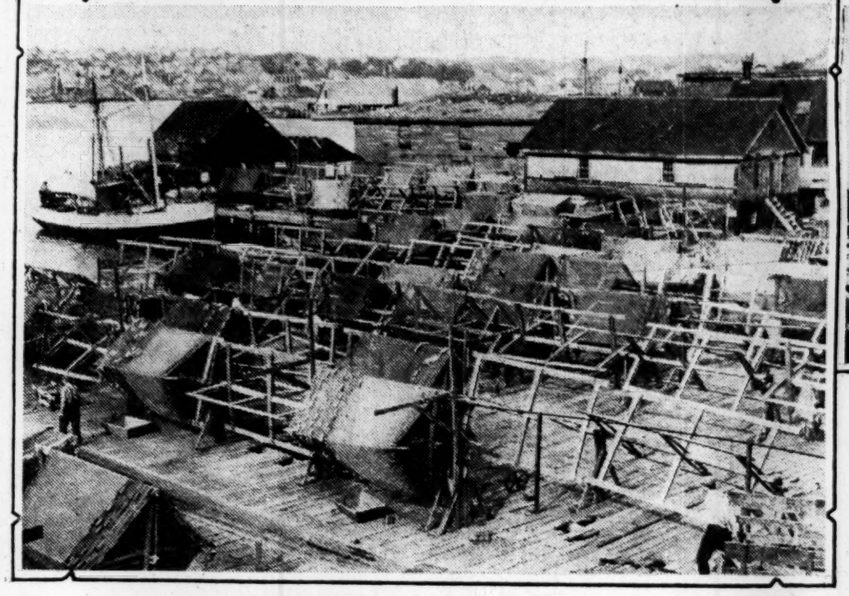
Artists Find Color In Two Gloucesters

(Continued from Page 1)

300 years. Back in the thirteenth century, Robert of Gloucester, the chronicler, writes of "lampreye to ete" and you may read about them a few years later in one of Gloucester's many charters which gave the city the right to levy a toll of one penny on a horse, ox or lamprey (before Easter). After Easter the lamprey eater escaped the duty.

Some do not like these eely crea-

England's Gloucester Looks Out Upon Descendant in Massachusetts



Upper—© Dixon-Scott. Lower Left and Right—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH TOWNS FAMED FOR FISHING INDUSTRIES

Upper—Norman Cathedral in Gloucester, Eng. Lower Left—Caring for the Nets in Gloucester, Mass. Lower Right—Eastern Point Light, Gloucester, Mass.

tures overmuch (though King John did). But they would find Severn salmon at least as hard to resist as ready-to-fry cod slices from Cape Ann.

If Gloucester, Mass., can lay claim to building the first and many other schooners, the English city can point to its far-famed railroad coaches. You may wander a day over the Railway Carriages and Wagon works and find something new to look at every minute.

Many "Eyeable" Sights

"They have a great shed in these works where circular saws and great suction exhaust pipes for the sawdust fill the ear with screeches and sighs. Once a little English robin came and built her nest in a pile of lumber in the very center of the shed.

"There she sat, right among the chats (chips)," said a workman. "An' when the eggs wuzz hetched, she an' her maate reared them chicks till theaay'd a-growed thahr feathers. An' what did she do then? She ambled 'em bevore aour eyes right through the yat (gate)—calm as you please. Walked, she did, an' the chicks follerin, an' us all stood an' cheered when she got past. 'Twere one of the eyeablest sights I ever did see."

There are many "eyeable" sights in old Gloucester besides robins. There is the "New Inn," for instance—so-called apparently because it was new about 1470. Its old blackened chestnut timbers look spick and span today and it has had its fill of coats of wash in the interim.

Famed in History

Fifty years before the New Inn was built, Gloucester saw its last session of Parliament which adjourned a fortnight later to that young upstart Westminster. Gloucester today has not forgotten it was a full-fledged city when London was a mere borough. It was from the western city in fact that William the Conquerer gave orders Christmas, 1085, for the preparation of Domesday Book—that first great survey of England to see how much it could afford to pay in taxes.

Incidentally, William's Chancellor of the Exchequer was just as flint-hearted as his prototypes in London and Washington today. Gloucester was mulcted in £60 to the King and £20 to his Mint in place of the mere £36 plus some hardware and honey which had been paid to Edward the Confessor.

In addition to Gloucester, Mass., old Gloucester has some 18 other namesakes scattered around the world. There is one if you please in New Guinea. But there is more than half a suspicion that this son is really a grandson, like New Gloucester in Maine which was colonized from Cape Ann 200 years ago. For Gloucester, Mass., in bygone days carried on a sizable trade with the Irdies, both Dutch and British.

Roster From Other Gloucesters

In the Guildhall of Gammer Gloucester in the old country is kept a book in which each and every inhabitant of the other Gloucesters is invited to inscribe his or her name. The resolution by which the city fathers inaugurated this book adds that such visitors "will always receive a very cordial welcome." The book has been available since 1925 and has plenty of room for another name or two.

In spite of the municipal book, however, you may hob-nob with a raft of Glostermen under your umbrella without finding one who knows there are other Gloucesters across the seas. Sometimes you may prod their memories with two magic words "Disko Troop."

Ah, Disko Troop, of Captains Courageous, who was once "mistook in his jedgments—worse'n the men of Marblehead." And Harve, and Dan, and Penn, and Long Jack, and Uncle Salters, the farmer-sailor, whom Captain Disko slyly loved to slash across the shoulders with a hissing wave-top.

Why, of course, Disko Troop hailed from Gloucester, Mass., didn't he? And then you may find yourself a target for questions difficult to answer.

All Sorts of Questions

Is there really a Wouverman who buys up all the fish from the Banks?

Well, anyway, there seems to be a Gorton who prepares ready-to-fry cod slices for a demi-continent.

Is there such a place as Ten Pound Island? And if so, why? Do the fisherfolk get free rides on the Rocky Neck trolley as Long Jack did, and why is the conductor such a gouk as to let them?

You may parry this with a statement that there is a Rocky Neck Railway which isn't a railroad but a slipway where they build ships. But you will not escape.

Was Kipling right when he made someone say Gloucester "don't have a first-class hotel."

Well, none so old as the New Inn anyway. Besides, Kipling wrote Captains Courageous 35 years ago—soon after Gloucester, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary when the ancestral city sent an illuminated address.

Charming in Dogwood Time

Do all the houses have nasturtiums like Mrs. Troop's?

Not exactly, though quite a few did, and do. But if the questioners really want to see gardens, let them go to Rocky Neck in dogwood time.

Is that so? Well, back in the old country we have primmyroses, and sally-trees like golden dewdrops in springtime. And furzen and better bow bells than ever came out of London, for they are the slender pinky-white anemones that carpet the April woods.

Not even a Paris would dare to choose between such rival lovelinesses. So let's not caddle over it. It's no time to quarrel when folk are just getting acquainted under the same umbrella.

What! Sun shining again? So it is. It couldn't stay away long from two such beautiful spots, surely.

Well, sorry I can't stop.

Same here. Come again soon.

So long.

Same to you.

STEPS OUTLINED TO PUT BUSINESS ON SOUND BASIS

Easing Antitrust Laws, Spreading Jobs, Farm Relief Among Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 — Although business recovery is well under way, five fundamental steps, including the granting of greater independence to business and industry, are necessary to hasten complete stabilization, in the opinion of Mr. Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Outlining these steps at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Harriman urged first, that available work, not only in industry but other lines of activity, be spread more evenly, to provide some employment for all; second, that business be "unshackled" through a more liberal interpretation of the antitrust laws; third, that more effective farm relief measures be provided; fourth, that a "really honest dollar" be found, and finally, that the cost of government be reduced.

Mr. Harriman did not undertake to tell how agriculture could be given greater relief, nor how the dollar could be made more honest, nor did he detail the way to reduce the cost of government. The kind of dollar that is needed is one whose purchasing power neither markedly increases nor decreases through a period of time, he said. "I am not an inflationist," he declared, "but I say we have to do something."

On the way to "unshackle" business, however, Mr. Harriman said the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had worked out a very simple and definite three-point program which is intended to "strike from the wrists of industry the shackles put upon it by the Sherman Act." Business must be allowed, Mr. Harriman said, to take some kind of steps to balance production with demand and to prevent destructive competition. This does not call for abolishing the antitrust laws, he said, but for a more "sane interpretation of them."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he pointed out, urges that steps be taken to allow certain agreements to be made with respect to production and prices, etc.; that some kind of tribunal be set up which can say in advance what mergers are legal and what are not, and finally, that trade organizations be given greater freedom and scope in their activities. Through this medium, Mr. Harriman said, business might even go to the very fundamental problems of agreeing on minimum pay and minimum hours of labor, and in trade practice conferences accomplish other kinds of regulation which would work together "for the public interest."

'Bread Line Frolics' Pay For Handicraft Equipment

Chicago to Start Classes of All Kinds to Keep Up Morale of Thousands of Unemployed Who Seek Food and Shelter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Handicraft work, such as rug weaving, toy making, basketry, wood carving and pottery, as well as regular schoolwork classes, are to be developed among the thousands of men daily receiving free meals and beds in Chicago's shelters for homeless men this winter, it is learned.

This will be the third significant experiment in efforts to improve the kind of help offered the thousands of men who have been thrown into "the crucible," to use the words of Mr. Robert W. Beasley, director of the Clearing House for Homeless Men, to describe the experience of being alone in a big city without job, home, family or friends.

After providing beds and meals, the first experiment tried by relief authorities was to use entertainment to improve the morale of the men. The second was to send them out one day in 12 where they could do a real day's work to earn their board. Arrangements for this work were made with various public agencies so that the work would be of public benefit, and not be idle effort. Some of the men work on the public highways, some pull weeds on public lands, and others are given clerical work in the public library.

The results of the first two experiments have been so fruitful, Mr. Beasley relates in his annual report, that it is now time to take another step forward. While the men are not out working or looking for regular jobs, they should be kept busy with their hands. Entertainment such as moving pictures and vaudeville skits are very beneficial in their place, as was proved last winter when it prevented disorderliness in some of the shelters, but "this winter," Mr. Beasley said, "we want to emphasize more participation in the various activities by all the men. All can enjoy the entertainment programs, but few have the privilege of participating in them.

"We are planning to use what money is left over from the Breadline Frolics, the public performance our men gave last spring, to buy materials for handicraft work and school courses. We have about $3000 left out of this fund, after buying moving picture projectors and athletic equipment used this summer."

After supervising the serving of 10,000,000 meals to homeless men in the last two winters Mr. Beasley has come to the conclusion that food, while it is necessary, is not the greatest need.

"There are things worse than hunger," he declares in his report. "The crisis today demands that we deal not only with the immediate and obvious need for material relief, but also that we protect today's unemployed so that they will not become maladjusted, anti-social individuals, menacing all society. We must strain our resources to this end. It is not only a question of character saving, but it is social insurance."

IRISH FREE STATE INCREASES DUTIES

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Increased duties on products of the Irish Free State imported into the United Kingdom take effect as from Wednesday, under a new treasury order published Monday.

The duties against livestock are raised to 40 per cent and those on dairy products, poultry, game and other meat to 30 per cent. The first order affecting Free State goods, which was published several months ago, fixed these duties at 20 per cent. The new tariffs are interpreted as indicating that the Government found the proceeds of the first duties to be insufficient to balance the loss resulting from Dublin's refusal to pay land annuities.

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WOMEN EXPECT EXPANDED PART IN GOVERNMENT

Say Record of Campaign Entitles Them to New Recognition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Political gains for women are expected to come out of the election, it appears, even to Republican women here today.

There are several bright spots in the picture, from their point of view, unofficially expressed. First, they were glad that the recognition of women by appointment to high governmental offices became something of an issue on both sides, as the campaign drew to its climax, with both parties claiming that under their ægis women would get their biggest opportunities. Now, it is believed, the Democrats will feel called upon to make good their claims by giving a push to the movement for greater feminine participation in the executive departments of government.

On the Republican side, many women hope for larger representation in the party councils than heretofore. Republican women agree that the voice of women within the party was in a minority when it came to deciding party policies. Campaign strategy was largely the work of men.

Women carried out their part of the campaign with ingenuity and devotion, but they carried it on under direction of a general command in which men's opinions largely prevailed. The special appeals that women would normally make to women, on such topics as world peace, social welfare and prohibition were minimized, if not actually barred.

Now women may ask if their particular viewpoint should not be given more consideration in party policies, from precinct committee meeting to national convention. As campaigners, they assert they proved their right to equal consideration with men.

Because of these recent achievements, women are looking on their current record with the hope that such solid service will bring women the larger participation in government that they feel is still to be won.

Several Illinois Women Elected to Legislature

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov 10—Illinois is again to have its original woman legislator sitting in the lower house. Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, who established a precedent for women when she went to Springfield in 1923, has been elected to a fifth term, it was reported yesterday, when it was found that she was leading the field of three nominees.

Mrs. O'Neill is a Republican and a dry. Her campaign this year was made chiefly on her record as a friend of labor and agriculture, she said. Mrs. O'Neill served four consecutive terms after her first election, then dropped out for a term when she ran for the State Senate and lost, and is now resuming her old seat as representative of a suburban district.

Other experienced women legislators are returned. Two from the Chicago area are also known as drys. They are Miss Josephine Perry and Mrs. Anna Wilmarth-Ickes, both Republicans. Miss Mary Davidson, a down-state Democrat, is also to go back. Mrs. Florence Fifer Boher (R.), Illinois' only woman Senator, was reported defeated.

Cabinet Timber Ready For Roosevelt's Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

cess of which there can be no shadow of a doubt, and that Mr. Roosevelt is known to be determined to thoroughly reorganize and reconstitute the Democratic Party and make it a fighting force that will challenge the heretofore admitted supremacy in national affairs of the Republican Party. The consensus is that "Jim" Farley has proved he is the man for the job above all others in the party.

The list of other possible appointees to Cabinet portfolios is made up of men of national and international importance, for rarely in recent years has a President-elect had such a notable party roster from which to choose. Men qualified by training and experience are on his every hand—"world-minded" men in every sense of the phrase, and known abroad as well as they are at home.

The name that most frequently occurs in this connection is that of Mr Owen D. Young, who is mentioned for Secretary of State or to head the Treasury. Mr. Newton D. Baker also is regarded as the possible choice for the State Department, or for the War Department, and Mr. Norman H. Davis is on the list of men upon whom Mr. Roosevelt may confer the ranking Cabinet post. Mr. Davis is now in Europe as President Hoover's arms limitation envoy, and he, Mr. Young and Mr. Baker have all served notably in important work, both at home and abroad, during the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations.

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker and intimate friend of Woodrow Wilson and the President-elect, is another mentioned for the Treasury post. Mr. Baruch was one of the Governor's closest advisers in his campaign for the Presidency—a consultant who served greatly to reassure the conservative East that Mr. Roosevelt was not the radical he was pictured in some quarters.

Outstanding among the Democrats mentioned for the Navy Department are Mr. Harry F. Byrd, one-time Governor of Virginia; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, one of the chief campaigners of the Roosevelt canvass, and Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut Democratic leader and one-time Democratic national chairman. In some quarters it was said that the Governor may go farther south for his navy head, and, if so, that Senator John S. Cohen of Georgia probably would be appointed.

Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic standard bearer in 1920, when Mr. Roosevelt was his running mate, is mentioned for the War Department in the event it does not go to Mr. Baker or should Mr. Baker head the State Department.

In Farm Territory

Mr. Henry C. Wallace Jr., Iowa farm editor and one of the leaders of the agricultural West, the revolt of which brought the Roosevelt middle western landslide, is prominently mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana is believed to be Mr. Roosevelt's choice for the Interior Secretaryship, although this portfolio may go to a woman, and if so it is the consensus that it will be offered to Mrs. John C. Greenway, national committeewoman for Arizona and a life-long friend of the Roosevelt family. Another name prominent on this list is that of Gov. George C. Dern of Utah, whose term expires this year and who helped line up the West for Mr. Roosevelt.

Miss Frances Perkins, New York State labor commissioner, was said to be Mr. Roosevelt's choice for Secretary of Labor. Ultimately, however, this place may go to some man high in the labor world.

Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, and Jesse I. Strauss, New York merchant, are mentioned for the Department of Commerce.

Smith's Rôle Discussed

There is a great deal of speculation over the Attorney-Generalship. Here is seen a job into which Senator Walsh, Mr. Baker, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, California Progressive Republican who bolted his party and took the stump for Governor Roosevelt, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University are all considered eminently qualified to fill, and it is believed that it will go to one of them.

It was regarded as significant that the name of Mr. Alfred E. Smith was absent from the list under discussion. It was said, however, that Mr. Roosevelt envisages a new Cabinet post having to do with reconstruction and rehabilitation designed specifically for Mr. Smith. Friends of Mr. Smith are not inclined to believe that he wants a Cabinet place, however, holding that he will prefer his editorial chair on the New Outlook as an admirable vantage point from which to view political proceedings and meanwhile work as a constructive force in their progression.

In addition to the pressure being brought to bear on the President-elect to aid the cause of recovery by announcing with as little delay as possible the constitution of his Cabinet, business leaders are urging an early announcement of policies.

It is known, however, that for the next 10 days at least the Governor will confine himself chiefly to the budget figures of the Empire State, after which he will go to Warm Springs, Ga., to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Warm Springs Foundation, remaining in the South for Thanksgiving week.

Retention of Reich Cabinet Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 10—That the von Papen-von Schleicher Cabinet retains the confidence of President von Hindenburg is the interpretation placed by informed circles on the discussion scheduled between the Chancellor and the President today.

It is reported that the President will authorize Herr Franz von Papen to conduct post-election negotiations with party leaders. It is the expectation that the Chancellor will be commissioned for this task and that the President does not contemplate any Cabinet changes.

The negotiations, however, are not to seek parliamentary majorities but rather the coöperation of party leaders in support of the presidential Cabinet's program. How the Fascists will react to an invitation to discuss the situation is a subject of considerable comment in view of the recent statement of Herr Adolf Hitler that there would be "no negotiations until the existing Cabinet is destroyed."

Roosevelt Gains Clear Path For Carrying Out of Policies

Power and Opportunity for Leadership Almost Unbounded, Observers Point Out—Congress Friendly and Many States Back Him

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—As late election returns continued to build up Democratic leads throughout the United States, it became apparent today that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as President, will have behind him one of the most complete Democratic legislative machines in recent history.

Not only have the Democrats captured a substantial majority in the Senate and acquired an almost three-to-one hold on the House, but they have also swept Democratic governors, officials and legislators into control of states which are traditionally faithful to the Republican Party.

Political observers of all shades of opinion here are nearly unanimous in agreeing that the new President will have an almost unexampled opportunity to show what he can do. There will be no excuse such as an unfriendly Legislature. The road is clear. His power and opportunity for leadership appears practically unlimited.

Never in recent years has any President had the promise of such complete control over Congress. In the Senate, not only will there be a Democratic majority, but it will be a majority led by the most trusted and tried of party leaders. While on the opposition side of the center aisle will sit a Republican group bereft of its great figures.

The great triumvirate of Republican Senators who have practically dictated the party's course in that body for 20 years—are no more. Massive, benign, and skillful in the ways of legislation, Senator James E. Watson of Indiana was for years the backbone of the regular partisan group of the Senate.

The taciturn and uncompromising Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah led the tariff forces and knitted the group together with his comprehension of legislative interest, while the incisive wit of Senator George H. Moses, president pro-tem, always lashed the faithful into line and drove the enemy in rout.

Now they are gone. Among the regular Republicans scarcely a famous national leader remains. There are still the Progressives, Borah and Norris, La Follette, Johnson and the rest. But their sympathies are known to be far from those of the regular Republicans.

Few Stalwarts Left

The only Republican Senators to survive the contest for reëlection were Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; James J. Davis, Pennsylvania; Frederick Steiwar, Oregon, and Porter H. Dale, Vermont.

Senator Watson was routed by Frederick Van Nuys, Indianapolis attorney and advocate of prohibition repeal. Senator Smoot lost to Elbert D. Thomas, a political novice, also a repeal champion.

Senator Wesley Jones, author of the Five and Ten Law, was unseated by Homer Bone, an opponent of prohibition, and Senator Moses was defeated by Fred H. Brown, who urges outright repeal. Senators Oddie, Thomas and Glenn were ousted by three repeal champions.

Other Democrats elected to the Senate included Senator McGill, Kansas; Alva B. Adams, Colorado (for the long term); Senator Black, Alabama; F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin; Lewis R. Murphy, Iowa; William G. McAdoo, California; Senator Hayden, Arizona; Senator Buckley, Ohio; Bennett C. Clark, Missouri; Senator Tydings, Maryland; Senator Thomas, Oklahoma; Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina; Senator Wagner, New York; Senator Caraway, Arkansas; Senator George, Georgia; Senator Smith, South Carolina; Senator Fletcher, Florida; Richard B. Russell Jr., Georgia, and John H. Overton, Louisiana.

Associated Press returns on the contest for the 34 seats in the new United States Senate show:

Democrats elected 28; holdovers 31; total 59.
Republicans elected 6; holdovers 30; total 36.
Farmer-Labor elected 0; holdovers 1; total 1.
Necessary for a majority 49.

Associated Press returns from congressional districts on contests for the 435 seats in the new House of Representatives show:

Democrats elected 301; present Congress 218.
Republicans elected 109; present Congress 209.
Farmer-Labor elected 0; present Congress 1.
Still doubtful 25.
Necessary for a majority 218.

Rout in House More Complete

Meanwhile the rout of the Old Guard in the House is even more devastating. With about 40 contests still to be decided it already appears that the Democrats will have a substantial margin of close to 100 votes in that body out of its total of 435. Morning returns today give the Democrats 291 seats against 104 Republicans, as compared to the bare majority of 218 seats they hold in the present Congress.

Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois were among the major contributors to the wholesale overturning of House seats. Michigan, which is represented by 12 Republicans and one Democrat, had elected eight Democrats and four Republicans, with the results doubtful in five districts. There was an increase of four Representatives on this delegation on account of reapportionment.

The Pennsylvania delegation, which now numbers 31 Republicans and three Democrats, will have at least eight Democrats in the next Congress to 21 Republicans, and two districts still are doubtful.

In the present House the New York delegation is made up of 20 Republicans and 23 Democrats. The State already has elected 29 Democrats to 14 Republicans for the next Congress, with the results in two districts yet doubtful.

How Other States Stand

Ohio's present delegation of 13 Republicans and nine Democrats was being overturned to the tune of 14 Democrats to four Republicans, with the outcome of six districts still doubtful.

Oklahoma achieved its first solid Democratic delegation in the House when E. W. Marland displaced M. C. Garber, holder of the Eighth District seat since 1915.

Nevada, which has but one Representative, is sending James Scrugham, a wet Democrat, to the House, in place of Representative Arentz, Republican.

Missouri elected a solidly Democratic delegation of 13 as compared with a delegation divided 12 Democrats and four Republicans in the present Congress. Missouri lost three seats by reapportionment.

Rhode Island's delegation, reduced from three to two, will consist of two Democrats. In the present Congress the delegation numbers three and is divided two Republicans and one Democrat.

West Virginia elected a solid Democratic delegation of six, which is now divided, Republicans four, Democrats two.

The Democrats picked up other seats in Indiana, California, Wisconsin, Nebraska and various other states.

The major result of this complete sweep of both chambers is that it marks the end of control by small insurgent blocs which have been able to hold the balance of power. Once more strong party rule will be established. Or at least the Democrats will have the opportunity to establish it.

The famous Progressive insurgent bloc of the Senate loses its balance of power in a chamber controlled by a substantial partisan majority while in the House the small group led by Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, which wrecked the tax bill and played jackstraws with party responsibility, is wiped out. A party majority means party responsibility and old legislators look ahead with a sigh of relief to the prospect of a firmly controlled chamber.

Many Democratic Governors

In line with the general results, 24 of the 34 states that elected governors on Nov. 8 apparently chose Democrats.

In addition to the eight considered certain of election yesterday, there now are 14 more declared elected. They are: Arizona, Dr. B. B. Moeur; Colorado, Edwin C. Johnson; Florida, Dave Sholtz; Idaho, C. Ben Ross; Indiana, Paul V. McNutt; Iowa, Clyde L. Herring; Michigan, William A. Comstock; New Mexico, Arthur Seligman; Rhode Island, Theodore F. Green; Utah, Henry F. Blood; Washington, Clarence D. Martin; West Virginia, H. G. Kump; Nebraska, Charles W. Bryan; Wyoming, Leslie A. Miller.

The election of Mr. John E. Erickson in Montana is still uncertain.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, elected in Maine on Sept. 12, is generally included in lists of successful Democratic candidates in this election.

Republicans, whose positions were regarded as uncertain yesterday, but who today are conceded election, are: Delaware, C. Douglass Buck; Kansas, Alfred M. Langdon; North Dakota, William Langer.

Hoover Loses Home State By 500,000 Plurality

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (AP)—California, taking inventory today, found it had refused Herbert Hoover, the only President it has ever had, at Tuesday's general election by a margin that probably will exceed a half million votes and had chosen a Democratic Senator and at least 11 Democratic representatives out of 20.

The plurality given William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury under Woodrow Wilson, for the United States Senate seat held by the Republican Senator Samuel Shortridge, continued to mount over his two opponents, Tallant Tubbs, Republican, and the Rev. Robert P. Shuler, Prohibitionist. Tubbs defeated Shortridge for his party nomination in the primary.

The undecided congressional fight is in the twentieth district, San Diego, where George Burnham, Republican, held a lead of 817 votes over Claude Chandler, Democrat, with the final result hinging upon the count of about 1800 absentee ballots.

California also erased the Wright Act, state prohibition enforcement law, and the measure to legalize racing was beaten.

De Priest Defeats Baker For Illinois Representative

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Oscar De Priest, Republican Negro, will represent once more the congressional district often called the nation's richest.

Trailing his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, in the early returns by a ratio that would have defeated Mr. De Priest by 20,000 votes, he turned the tide in the last few precincts and emerged the winner by better than 5000 votes.

Mr. De Priest is a partisan of former Mayor William Hale Thompson and former Gov. Len Small, and their appointee on state and city commissions.

Senator Barbour Leads In New Jersey Contest

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10 (AP)—From an electoral hat which overflowed yesterday morning with an apparent 50,000 vote advantage for his Democratic opponent, United States Senator W. Warren Barbour had pulled today a plurality that will send him back to the Senate.

If the expression "snatch victory from defeat" ever was apt, it was particularly so today in this contest between Senator Barbour (R.) and Mr. Percy H. Stewart (D.), for the unexpired term of the late Dwight W. Morrow.

At noon yesterday Senator Barbour, now serving by appointment, viewed the Democratic devastation to Republican hopes everywhere, studied the figures that placed Mr. Stewart far ahead of him at that time, and conceded defeat.

Almost as though his very concession were a signal, the trend of the returns swung about. Smaller and smaller grew the Stewart advantage. Last night it was wiped away entirely; and today with all reported of the State's 3415 districts reported, Senator Barbour led Mr. Stewart 734,905 to 719,890.

Senate Changes Made by Election

ELECTED NOV. 8
Democrats, 28; Republicans, 6

PARTY LINEUP IN NEW CONGRESS
Democrats, 59; Republicans, 36; Farmer-Labor, 1.
Party Turnovers—13, Reëlected 18.

PARTY LINEUP BEFORE NOV. 8
Republicans, 48; Democrats, 47; Farmer-Labor 1.

PARTY LINEUP IN SHORT SESSION
Republicans, 47; Democrats, 48; Farmer-Labor, 1.

DEMOCRATS
*Alabama—Hugo L. Black.
*Arizona—Carl Hayden.
*Arkansas—Hattie W. Caraway.
†California—William G. McAdoo (Succeeds Samuel M. Shortridge R).
†Colorado—Alva B. Adams (Succeeds Karl C. Schuyler, R. Elected for short term).
†Connecticut—Augustine Lonergan (Succeeds Hiram Bingham, R).
*Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher.
*Georgia—Richard B. Russel Jr. (Succeeds John S. Cohen, D).
*Walter F. George.
†Idaho—James P. Pope (Succeeds John Thomas, R).
†Illinois—William H. Dieterich (Succeeds Otis F. Glenn, R).
†Indiana—Frederick Van Nuys (Succeeds James E. Watson, R)
†Iowa—Louis R. Murphy (Succeeds Smith W. Brookhart, R).
*Kansas—George McGill.
*Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley.
Louisiana—John H. Overton (Succeeds Edwin S. Broussard, D).
*Maryland—Millard E. Tydings.
Missouri—Bennett C. Clark (Succeeds Harry B. Hawes, D).
†New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown (Succeeds George H. Moses, R).
†Nevada—Patrick A. McCarran (Succeeds Tasker L. Oddie, R).
*New York—Robert F. Wagner.
North Carolina—Robert R. Reynolds (Succeeds Cameron Morrison, D).
*Ohio—Robert J. Bulkley.
*Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas.
*South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith.
†Utah—Dr. Elbert D. Thomas (Succeeds Reed Smoot, R).
†Washington—Homer T. Bone (Succeeds Wesley L. Jones, R).
†Wisconsin—F. Ryan Duffy (Succeeds John J. Blaine, R).

REPUBLICANS
New Jersey—W. Warren Barbour (Served previously by appointment).
*North Dakota—Gerald P. Nye.
*Oregon—Frederick Steiwer.
*Pennsylvania—James J. Davis.
*South Dakota—Peter Norbeck.
*Vermont—Porter H. Dale.

*Reelected. †Party overturn.

Puerto Ricans Defend American Association

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 10 (By U. P.)—The movement for Puerto Rican independence sustained a crushing defeat in yesterday's elections when practically complete returns yesterday showed that insular legislative candidates of the Socialist and Unionist Republican Parties had won an overwhelming majority.

Senator Santiago Iglesias, leader of the Puerto Rican labor movement and a stanch supporter of the island's continued association with the United States, was elected resident commissioner at Washington.

Watch Congress, Is Babson Plan

Mr. Roger W. Babson said he is glad that President Hoover was defeated for reëlection. In an address before members of the Boston Advertising Club, he explained that the President's reëlection with a Democratic Congress might have retarded economic recovery. This viewpoint, he said, did not reflect on his opinion of President Hoover's executive ability and leadership.

Mr. Babson said that the way to hasten recovery, now that a Democratic President and Congress have been elected, is for business men to maintain a close contact with their representatives in Washington. "Cover your congressmen," was Mr. Babson's advice. He said that if five business men in every community would pursue this policy, the recovery would be accelerated.

Every slump has the ability to cure itself, he said. After it has gone so far, the reaction toward better things can't be stopped, said Mr. Babson. He said that Mr. Roosevelt has a great many qualifications and that with the coöperation of a Democratic Congress, he should be able to carry on the improvement now noticeable. Debts are being reduced all over the country, said Mr. Babson. "We're all set for recovery," he concluded, "if we don't let Congress rock the boat. Cover your congressmen."

TURKEY PREPARES HISTORY

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY HON. WILLIAM E. BROWN, C.S.B.

Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Science of Spiritual Causation," at noon (12:10) today, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

One of the things which most appealed to me when I began the study of Christian Science was that it teaches that man is not the victim of circumstances, but their master. Now, at that time there were many conditions which I needed and longed to master, and I determined to put Christian Science to the test. The first thing I learned was that cause and effect are mental, both primarily and secondarily, that scientific right thinking will change and improve all circumstances, whether they are domestic or financial. To make a long story short, Christian Science transformed my experience altogether. It gave me strength for weakness, happiness for discontent, plenty for lack. Above all, it gave me a God I could love and understand, who is not only Father, but also Mother, caring for us as a mother cares. Because it can do the same for every one here today, we welcome you most gladly on behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, to this lecture on Christian Science, which will explain to you more fully the practical truth.

I now have great pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable William E. Brown of Los Angeles, California, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Let us rejoice together at the opportunity which is mine today, to bring you the Christian Science message of emancipation—the way of escape from the house of bondage, from the slavery of materiality. Through the teaching and demonstration of Christian Science we are beginning to understand the meaning of the words of Christ Jesus when he said to his disciples, "For verily I say unto you, That many prophets and righteous men have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them."

In order that I may present this subject to you in an orderly and logical manner let me say that Christian Science is a deductive science, and that I shall follow the manner of the Scriptures; that is, I shall begin with the premise that God is infinite Mind, who created all and pronounced all very good.

As you are well aware, this method of reasoning is quite the opposite of that employed in developing the material sciences. However, even now, we are hearing the requiem sounded on many long accepted conclusions, often founded on empirical knowledge. For through tireless research and experimentation in the fields of physics, chemistry and the natural sciences in general, the physical scientists are proving the fallibility of many hitherto supposedly fixed laws. Someone has said that the discovery of radium made waste paper of whole libraries; the atom, felt to be fixed forever as the final and irreducible bit of matter, finds itself broken into electrons, or ions of energy.

Step by step, the world is being led to the Science of all sciences, the Science of Christianity, whereby we recognize and demonstrate the ultimate truth regarding God and man; whereby we establish through proof the religion of spiritual causation.

From the Scriptures we learn that the Science of Christianity, as taught by Jesus, is purely deductive, and this was foretold by Isaiah, who, while referring to the coming of the Messiah, said, " . . . and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: But with righteousness shall be judge. . . ."

It is my desire to present this subject in the spirit of helpfulness and service to humanity, otherwise its presentation would be unnecessary. It is not my intention to appeal to mere faith or emotion, but rather to reason and logic. It has sometimes been said that Christian Science is difficult to understand and that some of its statements are far-fetched, but as we proceed I am sure you will think otherwise.

Naturally, in the discussion of any exact science the logical thing to do is to consider first its premise, foundation or principle; this, of course, in Christian Science is God, or to use Mrs. Eddy's oft-repeated and eloquently qualifying descriptive term, is infinite Mind.

God

A spiritual sense of the Scriptures plainly shows God to be omnipresent Spirit, filling all space and within which all things exist. This view is sustained by the Scriptural declaration, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." In other words, God is not in us, but we are in Him. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 331): "God is individual, incorporeal. He is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence. He is all-inclusive, and is reflected by all that is real and eternal and by nothing else. He fills all space, and it is impossible to conceive of such omnipresence and individuality except as infinite Spirit or Mind. Hence all is Spirit and spiritual."

God then, or infinite Mind, is our starting point. With this premise before us, the first logical deduction is that God, infinite Mind, being the only Cause or creator, the universe must be like its cause, mental. I would like to fix this basic fact firmly in your consciousness, because when one grasps the fact that the universe is a thought universe, the rest of the road is comparatively easy.

At this juncture we are face to face with the chief stumblingblock which causes the materialist to say that while Christian Science can cure mental troubles it cannot cure physical troubles. This is because he does not yet understand that man is wholly a mental being; in other words, he mistakenly thinks that man is part matter, a theory now largely discredited by eminent physicists. It is evident that since the universe is wholly mental mankind is also wholly mental, and from this it will be seen that any agency which is truly remedial in one instance will be equally efficacious in every instance.

Christ Jesus

The methods of Christ Jesus, the Great Physician, did not classify disease into functional and organic divisions calling for different modes of treatment. His record shows that he cured all manner of disease and discord, ranging from financial lack to the death of Lazarus, and he did these works by one and the same method—through an understanding and an application of divine Principle.

Evil

All thinking persons who have had presented to them the spiritual facts of the allness of God are confronted with the question, What about evil? Perhaps I can best answer this question if you will let me talk to you for a few minutes about dreams. Did you ever experience a troubled dream and awaken the next morning with gratitude that it was only a dream? I want to have you realize clearly the possibilities of such dream experiences, as it will help me in elucidating what I shall tell you of the illusionary nature of evil. In dreams mortals suffer, enjoy, and participate in experiences similar to those of their waking hours; yet upon waking they are aware that these events have never taken place. In like manner Christian Science teaches and proves that the evils of so-called human existence have no more actuality than the experiences of the night dream. The position of Christian Science is proved through demonstration of its premise—the allness of God; and the allness of God surely means no less than His omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence. Does not this all-inclusive triad automatically shut out the possibility of evil having intelligence, place, or power?

The question is frequently asked, How can Christian Scientists be sure that evil is unreal? Because they prove it; every healing in Christian Science proves the unreality of evil, inasmuch as the healing work is wholly based on the premise of the allness of a supremely good God.

Healing

Someone has wisely said that there is one best way to do everything, and this of course applies to healing as well as to all other activities. In all sincere efforts to achieve, mortals are constantly seeking for the perfect model, and there are found in all worth-while human undertakings authorities to whom they look for Christian Science a perfect model, or authority, Christ Jesus, from whom the way of true healing may be learned. He never lost a case, and yet he knew absolutely nothing about the modern theories of germs, vaccines, or any of the modern medical so-called discoveries. Of his method, discovered and reestablished by Mary Baker Eddy, the following well-known medical authority has this to say:

Dr. Charles Hunter, associate professor of clinical medicine, University of Manitoba: "Christian Science has helped many persons suffering from diseases, which to the medical practitioner had defied diagnosis. . . . Christian Science, furthermore, has brought relief to individuals who were victims of organic disorder."

In a general way Christian Science teaches that health is assured by spiritual understanding and living, and that disease is caused by sinful habits and practice. Here let me answer a question which usually arises at this point: It is frequently asked, If that which has been said about the cause and cure of disease is true, why does the sorrowing saint frequently suffer more than does the sordid sinner? The answer is: That the sorrowing saint is frequently influenced by the belief that he is suffering because God wills or permits it, and that it is his duty to submit patiently to the divine will. Then the question is asked about little children who are not sinners, but who frequently suffer in many ways. This is because the child is embraced in the thought or mentality of his parents and is governed and controlled by the parents' fears.

In addition to the diseases caused by sin and wrong living and thinking there are those which arise from what is termed race beliefs, or the beliefs which prevail in the general human consciousness, such as epidemics, contagion, etc. Such diseases belong to the class described by Job when he said, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

Freedom from disease comes from a knowledge of the truth; it is knowing which counts, and someone has said that one does not have to struggle, nor to strive, one simply has to know.

In speaking of the effects of evil thinking all are more or less familiar with the effects which evil thoughts produce in face, carriage, conduct, and demeanor. One could go on indefinitely quoting instances to corroborate further the fact that disease has a mental origin; every case healed under Christian Science treatment establishes this fact. Mrs. Eddy advises her students to take possession of their bodies and dictate the terms which shall govern them. Here it will be well to remember that true healing, permanent healing, must be predicated upon the allness of God, the truth of being, which destroys the seeming cause of the trouble about which we have just been talking. It is also important to know the difference between disease caused by sin or wrong-doing and that which is the result of race beliefs.

Man

Said Pope, "The proper study of mankind is man." But what is man? According to the Scriptures, man is the image and likeness of God, having dominion over all. However, it is not amiss to call attention to what man is and what man is not. Concerning the man whose origin is considered in the second chapter of Genesis, who is said to have been created from dust, Isaiah warns us, when he says substantially that we must cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils; but as to that which man really is we are told in the book of Ecclesiastes, "Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man." Now this word "duty" does not appear in the original text, therefore the definition of the real man is obedience to God, in other words, man is the expression of God. It may be said that one understands the real man in the proportion that he expresses the divine qualities.

In contemplating the dust man which Isaiah tells us to reject, it is discernible immediately that he is a slave, dwelling continuously in the house of bondage. How much longer shall we, who have been taught that we are the offspring of Adam, or the dust man, sit down in our chains? How long are we to stand by helplessly and submit to the claims of the carnal mind—sin, disease, and death? Who told us that these conditions are inescapable? Did God or Christ Jesus give us this information? No! No! a thousand times, no! On the contrary, Christ Jesus did emphatically show, by precept and parable, that such conditions do not proceed from God, and with equal emphasis admonishes us that it is our business to annihilate them.

It is high time to arouse ourselves—high time to assert our spiritual sonship and dominion. Through the revelation of Christian Science the Satanic claim of a carnal mind which attributes to an omnipresent God of love its hideous program of sin, disease, and death, is proved to be absolutely false.

Christian Science shows the unreality of all the so-called laws of the carnal mind; take, for instance, the so-called law of heredity. How we have been mesmerized by this illusion! How we have feared it; trembled before it, and yielded in abject submission to an unholy and unnecessary doom! Yet our guidebook to eternal Life has been telling us all the time that this supposed law is null and void. The eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel says in the second and third verses, "What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge? As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel."

Have we accepted the belief that normal life is limited to three score years and ten? Then we have the blessed privilege of repudiating today this lying claim, and of rejoicing that, through the understanding given us by Christian Science, we have the ability to annihilate the claims of old age, decrepitude, and death, thus to establish the fact that we are indeed the sons of God.

Man believing himself to be a mortal, born but to die, is dwelling in the house of bondage; but when, through the teaching of Christian Science, he is informed that in truth he is the son of God, he is in position to begin the work of ceasing to be a mortal. This he does through the realization that he is a spiritual being, and this realization causes the dream of mortality to disappear.

The mission of Christian Science was aptly defined by a street car motorman, whose car stopped in front of a large auditorium where a Christian Science lecture was about to be given. A passenger asked him where all of the people were going, and he replied that they were going to a Christian Science lecture. The passenger said, "What is Christian Science?" And the motorman replied, "Christian Science is telling people who they are."

Bible

The world has longed for an infallible guide; for a universal measure of rectitude, and how the Christian Scientist rejoices that he is now in possession of it, for he now has learned how to utilize the Bible through the light which Christian Science sheds upon it. Through misinterpretation and misunderstanding the Bible has been largely discredited as a practical guide in the affairs of life, but has now been restored to humanity with the Key, Science and Health, which makes its teachings of practical service.

Christian Science is now turning men again to the Bible and giving them added ability to understand and use it. It is a veritable guidebook to heaven and shows that the experiences of the Bible characters, when spiritually understood, are a great aid in working out one's salvation today.

Christ Jesus understood the importance of giving his disciples a correct understanding of the Scriptures, for it is related that on their walk to Emmaus he expounded the Scriptures to them until their hearts burned within them. Paul referred to this important work as the "vail which is done away in Christ." The importance of this spiritual understanding of the Scriptures culminated in the vision of John on the Island of Patmos, in which he beheld a new heaven and a new earth.

Humanity's Goal

In the rush of everyday activities it will be helpful to pause occasionally and ask ourselves whence and whither. In this mad rush for commercial success and achievement we are apt to lose sight of the real purpose in life. In answer to the fundamental question, What am I? which is ever demanding an answer, Mrs. Eddy states as follows: "Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing. As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: "I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing" (Miscellany, p. 165).

To the ever recurring questions whence, why, and whither Christian Science replies that we are all the sons of God; that we exist for the purpose of expressing God; that we are on our way to an understanding of the universe as God understands it. Keep in mind, therefore, the real business of life; namely, to express God.

Let me show you how simple and practical this method is when understood: in my early days of investigation of Christian Science a practitioner said to me, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." This arrested my attention and I replied, "Well, if that is so, it is a most important thing, a mighty truth; anything which can fulfill the law is a solution of the entire problem of living." Continuing, I said, "I wish you would tell me what it means to love, in Christian Science." She replied that Christian Science teaches and proves that from God's viewpoint all is perfect, and that its practice consists in spiritually discerning and expressing this divine perfection; that this is accomplished by loving—that is, knowing the truth about yourself and every other living creature. This practice will manifest itself in a Christianity described by a Chinese friend, who, upon being asked if he had read the gospel of Jesus Christ, replied that he had not read it, but he had seen it. He said: "I knew a man, a neighbor of mine, who was all that he ought not to be,—an unkind husband, an improvident father, a dishonest business man, an undesirable citizen. Through an awakened interest in Christianity this man was transformed into a loving husband, a considerate parent, an honest business man, an upright and honored citizen. No, I have not read the gospel of Jesus Christ, but I have seen it."

Mrs. Eddy

While I was lecturing in England, a gentleman who introduced me at one of the lectures, in speaking of the happy relationship existing between England and America, made gracious and loving reference to Mrs. Eddy's achievement thus: It was England who gave the world the King James Version of the Bible but it was America who gave it the Key.

In speaking of the coming of truth to the world, Mrs. Eddy wrote, "Christian Science has overshadowed all human philosophy, and being is understood in startling contradiction of human hypotheses; and Socrates, Plato, Kant, Locke, Berkeley, Tyndall, Darwin, and Spencer sit at the feet of Jesus" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 361). Mrs. Eddy's discovery is being attested by recent conclusions of eminent scientists in various parts of the world. In her "scientific statement of being," written in 1870, Mrs. Eddy makes the following apparently revolutionary declaration, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468). For years this fundamental statement was considered by a materialistic world to be absurd and illogical. Notwithstanding, this premise has repeatedly been demonstrated to be true by healing the sick by its means, ever since its utterance by Mrs. Eddy. Now as a corroboration of this epoch-making statement, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," I ask you to consider the following declaration by an eminent authority of today, Borden P. Bowne, professor of philosophy in Boston University, who writes in his book, "Metaphysics, A Study in First Principles": "All things depend in some way upon one basal being which alone is self-existent. The infinite must be viewed as the sole and determining ground of the system of things. It is the source of all law, of all manifestations in the system."

It is interesting to note that the major trend of the most recent conclusions is toward the indorsement of Mrs. Eddy's discovery of a universe which is an emanation of God, infinite Mind.

The importance of Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the true spiritual creation is illustrated in the experience of a friend of mine who said that one day, a number of years ago, a fellow shopmate, for no apparent reason, began to tell him of Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the perfect creation, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. He said that as he listened to the story he was instantly healed of the desire for tobacco, which was so intense that he often arose at midnight to light his pipe; he also said that he lost his desire for alcoholic drinks at the same time.

A few moments ago I told you of the beautiful tribute paid Mrs. Eddy by the English introducer who, in speaking of the Bible, said, "And America gave us its Key." Upon this gift, Mrs. Eddy's Key, rests the salvation of the race. How comforting to realize that only two books are necessary for salvation, the Bible and Science and Health, its Key. How it simplifies the way! I recall a number of years ago a friend said to me, "Why do you not study Socrates, Plato, and other great philosophers?" And I recall the satisfaction it gave me to be able to reply, What these worthies knew in part and dimly discerned, Christ Jesus knew in its entirety.

Go home today with the conviction that in truth you are now a perfect child of God, and that through the revelation of Christian Science you will be enabled to prove it by manifesting better health, higher standards, and increased prosperity. Do not forget that if you so desire it is possible to attain and enjoy these wonderful blessings in this present time. It is for you to decide.

In this endeavor do not be sidetracked by arguments of the carnal mind; do not waste any time as to how your misfortunes may have come about. Rejoice in the fact that there is now available a demonstrable Science which will meet your every need. "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

Chile's Middle Classes Begin March to Self-Government

(Continued from Page 1)

fect should not be difficult. Twelve years ago he advocated, among many things, a new plan for constitutional government, changes in the labor laws, votes for women, less burdensome tax measures, and a new deal in temperance.

The world must realize that Chile is wide awake. All reports coming from South America cannot be wrong. From practically every news agency news arrives that the predominating middle class is aiming toward a common purpose: to produce a government truly representative. This should be of more than casual interest to the American people, for Chile, with its racial strains of Germans, French, Spaniards, Italians and English, approaches its problems something after the manner of the people of the United States.

Warning Against "Reds"

With this in view it is only fair that America should caution Chile against the dangers of Communism. That Soviet doctrines exist few dispute. But "Red" propaganda has not won much ground. For this the great middle class can be thanked; its idea of representative government and the communistic ideas are far apart. However, Communism, whatever its force, is dangerous.

But Chile is less concerned with Communism than it is with the causes that brought on an economic plight more disastrous than it likes to admit.

While all causes are incidents of the past, the people need to dwell on them that their more serious aspects be forever held in check. The World War, machinery and American capital, however, are their fancied grievances: the war because it introduced machinery that helped Chile to increase industrialization; machinery because it brought American capital in loans for the purchase of such implements, and American capital because it furnished a new type of dictator who found keen joy in spending money for purposes other than self-productive public improvements.

Dictatorship of Capital

Chile has not forgotten that when large amounts flowed in from the northern bankers dictators turned the Republic away from the path of constructive living and plunged the nation in an orgy of chimerical prosperity which knew no limit. So long as money was procurable the governments found ready means for spending it and the people, receiving good wages, were content. Chilean loans rose from $15,000,000 to the impoverishing sum of $659,000,000. The money was not spent entirely for industrialization.

Chile must not be blamed too severely. It was doing what nearly every Latin-American republic was doing. True, it was building for the intervention of the United States in domestic business, but such always is the case when the debtor cannot pay, and when the debtor leans too heavily on foreign ideas. However, if by its mistake it learned the fallacy of dictatorship, the squandering of large sums, and the corruption of revolutions, there are many, both Americans and Chileans, who consider the experience worth while, expensive as it has been.

Failed to Read Signs

That Chile failed to see the handwriting on the wall, even when in 1929 the Wall Street crash warned the world that prosperity had disappeared beyond the sky line, is not unusual. Nitrate prices were high and Chile was a long distance from Europe and the United States. Not until many months later did the nation wake up to what was going on outside its borders. Nitrate prices slumped, went down a toboggan, and almost disappeared.

Latin America had already felt the economic crises beyond the Atlantic and north of the Rio Grande. Prices were tumbling for Cuban sugar, Bolivian tin, Ecuadoran cocoa, Brazilian coffee and Colombian petroleum. It was not strange that nitrate prices followed suit. Violent overthrows of governments had gotten under way and Chile shortly followed the example of its neighboring republics.

Chilean bonds broke to around 12 per cent of their par value, the air was filled with accusation. In the United States the cry was raised that "there is no honor among the Latin-American nations." In Chile the charge was made that northern bankers had fleeced the public. Soon a moratorium was declared on the public debt. Bolivia, Peru and Brazil got in line. All the time the great middle class was wakening, investigating, and thinking vague plans for the mending of a situation growing more intolerable day by day.

Then came the final blow. The discovery was made that the vast Chilean nitrate properties had been taken over by foreign interests. Unknown to the public, so the charge was made, a corporation had been capitalized for $375,000,000 and the Chilean Government received a 50 per cent stock interest. A line of successive Chilean dictators followed, and now Dr. Alessandri comes back to the Presidency.

Growth of Labor Unions

These facts are only a summary of the Chilean situation. They present, nevertheless, the background against which the Chilean people, and especially the middle class, are staging their act for representative government. It must not be forgotten that one strong characteristic favors their success: they have not been brought up and educated on revolutionary theories. From 1833 to around 1924 only two revolutions unsettled the country.

Labor unions have grown in strength. They are far more radical than those of the United States. Yet, they do not advocate "war." To form them took many years, but now that they have come they propose to remain fighting for the rights of the laborer against oligarchical governments and the misrule of dictators. They perhaps know what the middle class will admit sooner or later; that machinery and capital have not ruined Chile. And while the nation must take what on the surface appears to be a retrogressive step it will actually be a step toward a scale of living commensurate with financial resources of the Republic. The days of large nitrate profits probably belong to the past.

The new President espouses, so far as is known, changes and reforms which have been increasing in popularity during the last 12 years. He has a populace willing to be led. He has the good will of all Latin-American nations. He is obligated to no one. What then as to something tangible to which he might hitch his program of back-to-recovery?

Four Possible Steps

Four suggestions present themselves:

1. Expropriation of the $375,000,000 Nitrate Corporation.
2. Copper sales in an 8½ cent market.
3. Reduction of the national budget.
4. Encouragement of national industries.

Consider them in the reverse order from which they are presented.

Chile grows a considerable amount of wheat, sometimes exported but more generally used for home consumption. The Republic raises large quantities of wool exported to Europe. The leather industry, especially in the southern part of the country, permits a considerable supply being shipped to Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. Sea foods abound in quantities to be freighted into the neighboring republics. Beans, beets and similar products grow in quantities sufficient to sustain the population.

Chile must reduce its national budget. Its problem is no different than the situation facing a man with expenses greater than an income. The expenses must be cut down. This is essential if Chilean currency, the peso, is to regain parity that exchange rates shall become normal.

Income From Copper

Chile must hope for a recovery in the world price of copper, for if the price reaches 8½ cents the national yearly income will be increased some $300,000,000, according to official statistics.

It is strongly argued that Chile must expropriate the nitrate corporation now handling the greater portion of the nitrate business of the Republic. On this last condition apparently rests the ultimate recovery of the Chilean nation. The idea is advanced that in some manner the Government can take over the foreign holding in the vast corporation known as the Cosach. To pay for it President Alessandri must devise methods not yet clear; for the expropriation must be an honorable and just one, equitable to all hands concerned.

It is generally believed in well-informed quarters that the Chilean President is giving serious thought to a plan which will restore nitrate properties to the nation, to be worked under Government supervision. The protection of the independent operator is seen under such an arrangement, for it is declared that state operation will permit the production of nitrate, even in a market like the present, at a cost to assure a profit despite the competition of the synthetic quality.

Scots and American Textile Firms Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow.

GLASGOW has been chosen as the site of a new textile industry as the result of a merger between a big firm of American manufacturers and an old fabric house in Glasgow.

It is expected that this amalgamation will not only prove of benefit to the textile industry concerned, but act as a fillip to such auxiliary industries as the real silk loading and dyeing industry at Balloch, on the shores of Loch Lomond.

Closer Auditing Of City Accounts Heads Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—State control is not a solution for the financial difficulties of cities, but local finance administration can be improved by increasing the efficiency of local officials. This is the finding of a committee of the American Municipal Association, which made a preliminary report of its studies to the national conference of the association here today.

"Experience demonstrates beyond doubt," the report declares, "that the mere transfer of control over the tax and fiscal affairs of cities to the state government is not the road to efficiency.

"What are the essentials of sound financial practice? First, a sound and modern system of accounts should be maintained by all cities. Secondly, such accounts should be periodically audited to insure fidelity, honesty and legality of the administration. Third, the city should report annually to the citizens and to the state, so that comparisons with other cities can be made. Fourth, every city should operate under a budget, but it must be emphasized that control over the local budget should be in the hands solely of the local officials. Fifth, competent officials should be appointed by the administration to supervise all financial affairs. Sixth, municipal authorities should have before them all essential data before authorization of new bond issues."

The conference here brings together mayors, councilmen and other municipal officials from more than 30 states who are members of State Leagues of Municipalities organized to improve local government service.

VOLSTEAD DEFENDS PROHIBITION POLICY

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mr. Andrew J. Volstead said yesterday he was "still convinced prohibition is the thing for this country."

Asked to comment on gains made by the wets in yesterday's election he replied: "I have seen too many elections to have national sentiment mean anything to me. I am still for prohibition." He refused to amplify the statement.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75½, De Beers 4⅜ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates for short bills ⅝@⅝ and three months bills ⅝@¾.

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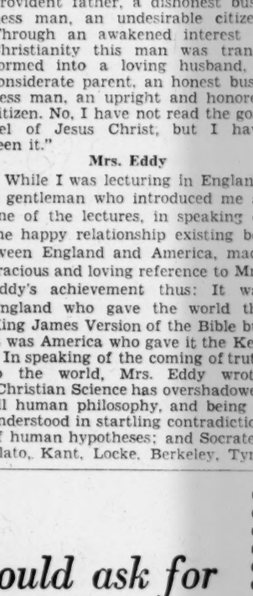

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Sophomore Strategy

A Knollslea Story

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part II

FOR an instant Bunny Marsh hardly knew whether to flee or not. She glanced at Judy, who had turned away with embarrassment. Neither girl had ever seen a teacher break down.

"I'm sorry," Miss Page breathed, frightened, jumping to her feet. But Judy, sensing that she was about to run away also, reached out and detained her.

"Don't go," she said. "We won't stay."

"We thought you were a freshman," Bunny put in, rallying. "Homesick, you know. Or we'd not have interfered. Judy and I won't stay; we were just strolling around instead of dancing. We had no idea you were a teacher. We don't want to take your place." Her sentences came out in impulsive bursts. It seemed a very trying moment.

Miss Page caught her breath with a little quiver, and stepped back against the willow. "That's the trouble," she murmured as if to herself. "I've found out that after all I'm not a teacher. I'll never be one. And with this wonderful chance, and this beautiful school—I know I won't be able to keep my place here." She began to weep again, softly, and turned away. "I can't do anything with your class, and I know it. You've seen. And now the others, the freshmen and the grades are beginning to behave in the same way. And I was so happy to come here." Then she faced the two girls squarely. "I can't bear to take your class again," she confessed. "I'm afraid of all of you."

Bunny reached for Judy's hand in the shadow and gave it a clasp of shamed realization.

"I—I never thought of your side, Miss Page," she acknowledged. "I know we've behaved terribly."

"Every idea left me the minute you great big girls came bounding into the room," Miss Page went on, still as if thinking aloud. "I can't make any of you like it. I know I'll have to give it up and try to find something else. But I don't know what I can do after being such a failure at this."

* * *

Bunny found herself noting what a sweet low-pitched voice Miss Page had. In the darkness where she couldn't see the poorly chosen clothes, the unbecoming way in which the dark hair was twisted into a knot, the drawn, anxious face, she had a sudden impression of a sweet, beautiful young woman.

"Don't give up, Miss Page," was all she could think of to say, but silently she made herself a promise to change things.

"We've heard you were tremendously clever in college," Judy put in, with a rush. "Lots of teachers have a hard time at first, they say. Stick it out another week and it'll go better. See if it doesn't." She gave Bunny's hand an understanding pressure. Evidently Judy was making a silent promise too.

"I'm so ashamed for you to see me like this," Miss Page said softly.

"We won't say a word," Bunny assured her. "And please try to feel better. Won't you come in for a while to the dance?"

"No thank you. And you've been ever so good. I'm not afraid of you two, anyway, now"—with a rueful little laugh. "I'll manage somehow, I suppose; but I don't think you'll have to have me very long. Don't stay, girls. And thank you.

Judy and Bunny walked off in thoughtful silence.

"I never thought of her side," Bunny remarked again. "Selfish and stupid of me, I suppose, but I never thought teachers cared a great deal, or had a hard time or all that. I wonder how I'd feel if I were in her place. Judy, we've got to do something."

"I know. Fancy being scared of us. She's shy, I guess. And all our talk here about Knollslea girls being so decent! Dad Jerry has often told me that one of the cruelest things in the world is to make anybody lose faith in himself. Did you hear her call herself a failure?

"I guess we're the failures—not her," Bunny replied, ungrammatically. "It wouldn't be right to tell the class what we know. But Judy, I move we get them together and put it up to them to give her a real chance."

"How can we swing them around? They're having rather a grand time staging the riot."

Bunny thought a moment, as they again strolled among shady paths where the Chinese lanterns cast pools of softly colored light.

"I know for a fact that several of the girls feel that we have gone far enough," she said. "Harriet told me the other day that she was ashamed to go to class, and Helen said she didn't think it was fun any more.'

The two walked on in silence; then suddenly Bunny gave a contagious little laugh.

"I have it!" she announced. "They want to stage something. Let them stage her as a fine history teacher. Make her classes go over with a bang. Talk history all over school. Drum up questions to ask her and all that." She laughed. "It would be fun, and if we do it anywhere near as well as we are doing our present stunt, Miss Page won't know we are staging it. We can tell the class we don't think we've been fair to her—a new teacher. They'll agree, for they know it. And they'll have a good time over this and feel right about the reason for doing it. In the meanwhile, too, Miss Page will get her chance. What do you think?"

"Stout fellah!" was Judy's comment. "We'll have a meeting. And, Bunns, I'll be kind of glad, too. It has worried me to have little Tuppence doing the wrong thing in class like that just 'cause she wants to imitate me."

"I'll be glad too, Judy. The other way wasn't really like us, or like Knollslea Hall. It's time we realized that for keeps."

They slipped back into the dancing, and soon picked up their next partners, a pair of freshmen who were fox-trotting forlornly together until rescued. . . .

"Fanny, are you doing all that extra reading because you think you must to keep up your reputation for shining?" asked Nancy a week later, coming into the study hall where a few sophomores sat talking. "'Cause I don't think you need to. I was in Miss Page's room just now. She has got hold of a postcard projector and says we can give ourselves a show with those pictures she brought from England last summer."

Fanny looked up with a laugh. "I suppose you'll be surprised," she said, "but the fact is, Miss Page has got me going on that Saxon family and I thought it would be fun to make up a little scene. She said we could give it. I need to know more about their customs."

"The silliest thing happened to me," Barbara called across the room "I wanted to sound specially enthusiastic in today's class, so I thought I'd better know something to ask about. I started on that book of travel she lent us—and forgot my Latin!"

"I never worked so hard in my life," Mary Ellen groaned. "How long are we going to keep up this new show, Bunny?"

"We mustn't stop until I get some of my illuminated parchment finished," shrieked Hazel. "Miss Page told me a lot about medieval manuscripts and how they made up their own designs. She said they used the flowers and animals they saw around, and so I'm doing an ancient prayer on parchment and making lovely letters. It's to go on the wall when we fix up our history classroom."

"Seems as if a good many of you hang around her classroom, considering you're just 'pretending' to enjoy her teaching," Bunny introduced with an exaggerated air of innocence.

"Bunny, you hoax. Who are you to talk!" exclaimed Harriet, leaping at her and rumpling her hair. "You've asked her to be partner at Sunday night tea, and taken her to town twice for afternoon privileges. That's a lot for a week. You have made her laugh, too."

"She's not so bad when she laughs," mused Barbara. "Who gave her those roses she was wearing this morning? It's color she needs."

"Mary Macmillan did. Say, have you noticed how she never raises her voice. I wonder if she can sing. It's a sweet voice, isn't it?" somebody said.

* * *

"I suspect the joke is really on us," Judy told Bunny an hour later as they knocked on Miss Page's door in the Faculty cottage.

"What do you mean?" Bunny asked quickly. "Oh, I know. The way the class has fallen for her. And we, too, when we were simply 'staging' an interest. The way they trek to her classroom for 'extra help.' She's a better teacher than we guessed. It's rather fun, isn't it."

"She's come out a lot, personally, too," Judy replied with satisfaction.

At a soft call they entered and were greeted by the mouselike little person, still shy in her manner, but somehow giving them the impression of wells of enthusiasm and friendliness. She had asked the girls to afternoon cocoa to meet her younger sister, who had come up from the university for the afternoon.

"Just as if we were seniors," Judy remarked afterward.

* * *

The "younger sister" was very like Miss Page in build and looks, but decidedly gay and attractive. A mass of bobbed hair framed her narrow face, giving emphasis to soft brown eyes and long lashes. Bunny looked at the two, the pretty and the plain. "After all," she told Judy later, "Miss Page's eyes are more sparkling, and her smile is just darling. Judy, I really think she's prettier, if you ask me. Sort of beautiful, when you study her, you know."

"She ought to do something about those unbecoming clothes," Judy replied. "She loves that sister and doesn't think about herself. She's brought her up and is sending her through college. Miss Wells told me. She evidently knew her sister dressed attractively. Did you hear what I said to her?"

"Judy, no! I wondered what you were saying when I was talking to Miss Ruth—you were careful, weren't you?"

"Sure. I told her she and her sister were so alike. It had never occurred to her. She said right away, 'Ruth? Oh, no. Ruth has always been considered pretty.' And I said, 'I think you'd look lovely with your hair like hers.' And then I added a few more things." Judy smiled reminiscently.

"Judy! And what happened next?"

"Oh, she was surprised, but I could tell that she began to think it over. All she said was, 'I wonder. It doesn't seem as if I could look attractive like Ruth.'—Bunns, why don't teachers make themselves pretty and attractive like Miss Newell and Mrs Hornaday? Miss Page could be good-looking if she'd pay some attention to it. Your mother does, and Aunt Marge. I wonder if teachers who look drab have any idea how much difference it would make. Not that clothes are everything, but it would make them feel like our mothers and sisters and other people we know outside of school."

Bunny was thinking hard. "She probably feels poor; she's scraped so long to help Miss Ruth. But it wouldn't cost more to wear becoming colors and arrange one's hair prettily. Probably she needs what Aunt Marge calls 'feeling free.' What can we do to make her find out she's somebody?—I know! Let's get her to come to the Thanksgiving masquerade party in a costume that goes with ours, and give her a wonderful time."

"What could she be? There's so little you can get out of the characters of Peter Pan, and you and I are Peter and Wendy. There's nothing much left. Would you have her dress like Nana the dog?" Judy laughed.

"No. But something. Let's ask her tomorrow."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

"Toward the Ideal"

International Exhibition of Junior Red Cross Posters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

COULD we have looked a year ago into schoolrooms all around the world from Tokyo to San Francisco, we should have seen children of 20 countries at work on posters illustrating the ideals of the Junior Red Cross for a great international exhibition. The six best posters from each of these 20 countries have now reached Paris, where they have recently been judged by an international jury of men and women from such diverse lands as Bulgaria, Sweden, New Zealand, Siam, United States, France and Japan.

When this committee met on Oct. 15 at the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies, it was faced with the task of selecting the six most successful posters from the 120 compositions submitted to them.

The drawings were divided into two classes: Class A for children under 14, and Class B for young people from 14 to 19. Of such a high degree of excellence did the work prove to be that the judges were unable to confine their selection to first, second and third prizes in each class, and felt obliged to add 10 "honorable mentions." Thirteen countries were represented by the 16 posters which appeared in this enlarged list.

Prize winners in Class A were from America, France and Austria; those receiving honorable mention being from Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Japan and Switzerland.

The prize winners in the older group were from France, America and Bulgaria, and those receiving honorable mention from Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy and Spain.

Gay Poster by French Girl

Undoubtedly the most outstanding poster was by a French girl of 17. Clear, striking, gay, it showed a double file of youthful figures, in harlequin costumes based on the national flags, forming an arch with the olive branches they are thrusting into the air, with the Red Cross above and the word "Pax" below. There was buoyancy and hope in it, humor, and lightness of heart.

The work of an American girl of 16 was equally sunny, if less striking, showing the children of all nations brought into friendly relations by their common interest in the Junior Red Cross.

But it was a modest, yet forceful, little sketch by a Belgian girl of 15 which struck the keynote of the entire exhibition. In this poster two children were shown walking vigorously, arm in arm, up a steep hill, led by the gleam of the Red Cross. Above their heads were the words "Vers l'Ideal!" (Toward the Ideal).

The imagination shown in the posters in Class A was, on the whole, higher than that shown by the older contestants. The prize-winning composition by an American girl of 13 depicted three Oriental children seated before a loom, weaving goodness and mercy into the warp of life, the design they produced being the Red Cross.

An equally poetic conception lay behind the work of a French boy of 13 depicting a black ox plowing the red earth, preparing furrows for universal brotherhood and peace. An Austrian girl of 11 showed children from the four corners of the globe reaching out toward a better understanding of each other.

A little Indian boy had contrived to combine past and present in his Oriental conception of a poster as something which should teach as well as inspire. The design was carried out in delicate water colors on a huge sheet of hand-made paper as soft as fine silk.

No Material Prizes

Since the ideal of service to humanity is the foundation stone of the Junior Red Cross, no material prizes were offered for this competition, recognition and thanks being expressed to the winners by means of certificates and medals.

Another unusual feature of the competition was the encouragement it offered for cooperative effort, contestants being urged to work in groups if they felt that better posters could be produced by this method. The glory lay in the thing done. Excellent group efforts were submitted from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, New Zealand, Italy, Canada, India and Siam.

Letters of Good Will Go Round the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

CHILDREN in New South Wales have written a letter to children on the other side of the world, and this letter is now being read in schools in Edinburgh. It is addressed from the Intermediate Public High School, Casino, New South Wales, and this is what it says:

"To Our Schoolfellows in Scotland:

"Today we are celebrating League of Nations Day in New South Wales, and one feature of the day's program is the sending out from our public schools of letters of good will to the boys and girls of each of the 55 nations that are members with us of the League of Nations.

"Boys and girls find it very difficult to understand why there should be even the possibility of war—horrible, uncivilized, costly war—in these enlightened days, and we are determined always to think and speak and work for peace.

"Our school is a corporate member of the League of Nations Union, and we support with pride the League's ideals and its determination to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace and security.

"We send you hearty greetings from the boys and girls of this school, and from the 360,000 enrolled in the public schools of this State of sunny New South Wales, and trust that the most cordial relations and the sincerest good will will always exist between your country and ours."

The Craft Shop

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

The Lighthouse Lamp

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

THE Lighthouse Lamp is made of wood, a tin can, some wire and an ordinary light socket.

Equipped with a flashing adapter, which can be bought at any hardware store, it looks amazingly like a real lighthouse, sending its beams over the sea.

While these specifications reproduce no particular lighthouse, it is quite possible to choose one as a model—as Minot's, Barnegat, Boston, and so on. Make your drawings from a photograph of the one you like and it can be worked out from the directions given in this article. It can also be painted to correspond with the special lighthouse you select.

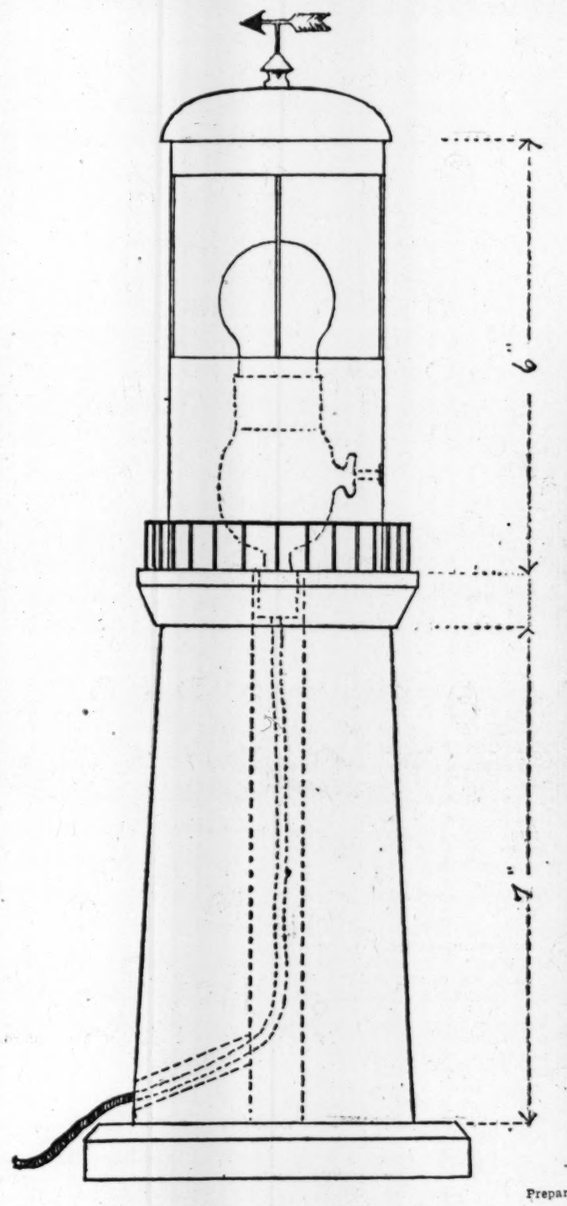


Diagram and Finished Model of Lighthouse Lamp, Made From Wood, a Tin Can, Wire, and an Ordinary Light Socket.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The upper portion is made from a tin baking powder can, about three inches in diameter. Remove the top and solder four wires, equidistant on the inside of the rim. These wires are the sort from which lamp shades are made and should be stiff. Cut them 6¾ inches long. Take the bottom of the can and mark a line around it, 3 inches up from the bottom. With tin snips cut this line all around so that you now have a can 3 inches deep.

In this, drill four holes equidistant around the inside of the bottom on the edge. Holes should be large enough for the wires on the top to project down through. Solder these wires to the tin bottom, allowing them to stick through ¾ of an inch. These wire pegs hold the lighting tower to the lamp pedestal. Also solder wires to tin at the upper edge of the can.

Top of Lighting Tower

The top of the lighting tower is made from a piece of ¾in. soft pine. Mark a circle on the wood 3¾in. in diameter. Cut out with a fret saw. Round off the top with plane, rasp and file as in drawing.

The ornament on the top to hold the weathervane is a knob from a saucepan cover. File it to a point. Glue on the center of the lighting tower top. There is a hole down the center of the knob and the weathervane is set in this hole.

The next thing is to make the wooden base to hold the lighting tower. This is 4in. in diameter and made from the same ¾in. stock. Bevel the bottom all around with plane and file. The bevel starts ¼in. from the top edge and goes in ⅜in. Find the center of the base. Drill hole in it to take the lighting socket. A very handy socket comes with a rubber bushing around it and this fits tightly in a ¾in. hole.

Fit the lighting tower to this base. Mark the spots where the wires come down through the tin and drill holes into the wooden base to take them. Now the lighting tower can be put on and removed at will, so the bulb can be changed. The railing around the base is made by drilling holes equidistant along a circle marked about ⅛in. inside the rim. They are about ¾in. apart. Railing is made from copper wire about 1-16in. gauge. Snip off pieces about 1in. long. These pieces should fit snugly into the holes. Complete the rail by soldering a piece of the same copper wire around the tops of the pegs.

If the socket uses a chain pull, cut a hole in the side of the lighting tower to accommodate this.

Now for the pedestal. It is made of wood and is 7 inches long. The top is 3¼ inches in diameter. The bottom is 4 inches in diameter.

If you have a lathe this can be turned out readily in a few minutes. Then a hole can be drilled down through it to take the wire.

But, as everybody isn't the happy possessor of a lathe, here is one way to make it from the same wood we've been using. Cut five pieces from this ¾-inch soft pine measuring 3¼ inches at the top and 4 inches at the bottom and 7 inches long. Take one of these pieces and mark a line down the center. Draw parallel lines on each side of this center line ⅜ inch away. Saw down these lines and you have two pieces, which if laid on any of the other pieces edge to edge, will leave a space ¾ inch wide by seven. This space will accommodate the wire.

Put these pieces together with the two small pieces in the middle. You now have a square column with a hole down the center. Glue these pieces together and apply pressure with a vise or clamps—or a heavy weight. Allow to dry over night.

This square column can be made into a round one easily with a plane. Mark a circle in the top 3¼ inches in diameter. Mark another circle on the bottom 4 inches in diameter. Plane this down to the lines to give a rounded column of the above dimensions. Of course, this can be made from one piece of wood 4 inches square, but if you don't want to get extra wood, the above method will do.

The base for the bottom of the column is 5½ inches square, beveled on the top edge. This can be attached with wood screws.

Drill a hole ½ inch at the lower edge of column into the center hole. Tilt the drill at an upward slant; this will make the electric cord go in easily. Run the cord in and push up through the center hole. Previous to this, attach the wooden lighting tower base to the top of the column. Fit in the socket. And your lighthouse is finished.

Flash Adapter

There is space in the lighting tower for a flash adapter and a small round bulb of about seven or ten candle power.

The whole thing can be painted in any suitable color. To imitate stone (as in Minot's Light) mix gray paint or enamel with fine sifted sand. This looks like stone when dry.

Some lighthouses are all white; some have a black bottom and a white top. This one looks very well painted white, with a black railing and platform and a green top.

You can add windows and an entrance door by making these from thin pieces of wood and gluing them to the side. These look better if set plumb and this you can do by cutting into the wall with a sharp knife or chisel.

A small toy boat can be slung from the platform. And if you want a ladder running up the wall, this can be made from pieces of the copper wire, the rungs being soldered.

The weather vane is made from a piece of tin cut to the desired pattern and soldered to a piece of wire.

A suggested use for the lighthouse lamp is in combination with an air humidifier which can be fitted to the top of a steam or hot water radiator in the room. A tray can be made of sheet zinc which will fit over the top of the radiator. The tray might be two inches high. Solder a base of the same metal at one end for the lighthouse to stand on. When the tray is filled with water and the lighthouse lighted, it makes a pretty picture with the other lights off.

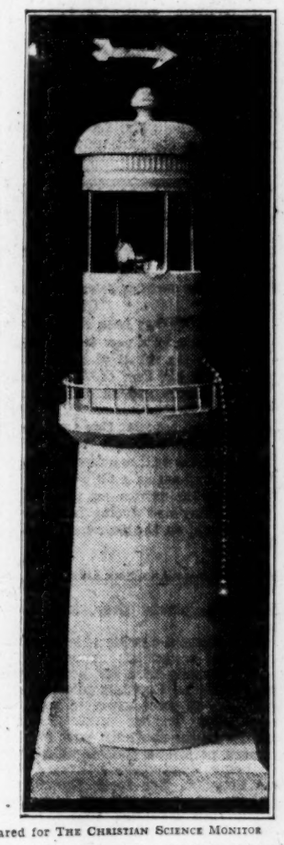
Hints for Craftshop Workers

A good photograph should be made of every model completed, if for no more than a record afterward. Small models, toys, etc., can be photographed with the small camera by using the portrait attachment which shortens the distance between lens and object. Use a time exposure and the smallest stop on the camera for extra detail.

Tools cost money. They should be kept clean and wiped with oil every now and then to prevent rust.

A nice bit of old furniture sometimes comes from a trip through the country—or even a shorter one up into the attic! Antiques should never be painted. Clean them thoroughly of all old paint and finish with fine sandpaper. Then treat with a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, dryer and turpentine. This brings out any grain in the wood beautifully.

[The Craft Shop will be found on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. All letters to Mr. Shumway should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.]



Mail Bag

Balboa, Canal Zone

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. My first letter was published and I certainly did gain some lovely correspondents. Of late, I have become interested in stamps, and I should love to hear from any girl who saves them, for perhaps I can exchange some. I should like especially to hear from Europe or South America.

Maybe you have heard about the Golden Altar in Panama? In order to save it from Morgan, the buccaneer, the natives decided to paint it. Morgan, not knowing this, didn't touch it. Now, after 300 years, it has been uncovered and cleaned, and is to be seen in the oldest church in Panama City. I saw it this year for the first time, and it is the most gorgeous thing I've ever seen. It's not solid gold, but is mostly of gold. It's one of the rare things of centuries ago.

I hope this letter will be printed, and if it is, please, all Mail Bag friends, write! I'd love to hear from you, and promise to answer faithfully. I am 15 years old. Peggy S.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Toward the end of last January my mother, my brother, my two sisters, and myself left Glendale, California for Detroit. Our trip was very lovely and I enjoyed every bit of it. On the way we stopped at Salt Lake City, Utah, but it was too cold to do much sightseeing.

My pen pal in Chicago was down to meet the bus I came in on, but we were about two hours late, and so missed each other. I am still hoping I shall have the pleasure of meeting her sometime soon.

One of the things I found of interest here in Detroit was the young people's Christian Science Monitor meetings. I attended my first meeting soon after arriving in the city, and was very much pleased at the things one learned at it. All types of articles were discussed and quite a bit of explanation and recitation were devoted to the Children's Page and to the Mail Bag. These meetings certainly help one to grow more interested in the Monitor as a whole.

I should love to hear from girls my age (18) from all parts of the world, especially from the Far East, Jerusalem, and South America. I am interested in collecting and exchanging postcards, snapshots, souveniers and curios. I will answer all letters promptly Olivette A. P.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Dear Editor:

The City of Cleveland is the sixth largest in the United States. It is noted for its Union Station called the Terminal Tower. It is 52 stories in height and about 47 stories up there is an observation room equipped with telescopes and field glasses through which one may view the country. Steam locomotives are not allowed to enter the terminal, but are routed another way and electric engines take the passenger cars through the terminal.

Cleveland is also noted for its airport where the air races were held this summer. It is now established by the United States customs officials as a legal port for aviators to enter the country from Canada.

I am 15 years old, and a sophomore in high school. My hobbies are: books, stamp collecting, swimming and outdoor sports. Hoping to receive letters from other girls my age, Elaine S.

Glendale, California

Dear Editor:

I should like to take this opportunity to express my desire for more correspondents. My especial interests are ornithology, botany, entomology, and astronomy; and I should like to exchange personal information and data on birds or on the other sciences mentioned above. For young entomologists, I might add that I have a collection of dragon-fly chrysalises which I will exchange for some bird feathers.

Among my other interests, I might add journalism, reading, art hobbies of all sorts, and most sports, especially swimming.

I am nearly 16 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School all my life. I have had two years of Spanish and could correspond in that language fairly well, especially if my correspondents were studying either Spanish or English. I should especially appreciate hearing from South America, but I shall not be satisfied until I have a correspondent in every corner of the world and in our own United States! I assure those that may wish to write to me that they will find me an enthusiastic and regular correspondent. Ruby C.

Zürich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I write to the Mail Bag. I am 18 years old and would like to make friends with some of my age. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I am very much interested in music and sports. I live in Zürich, the largest town in Switzerland. Our country is not large, but rather interesting. If you would like me to, I should be glad to tell you something about our beautiful country. Peter A.

[Yes, indeed, we should be interested to hear more about beautiful Switzerland. —Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Amy Louise S. (13), Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Shirley S. (14), Rangiora, New Zealand.

Helma H. (16), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in learning English.

Joysse G. (16), Rangiora, New Zealand.—Interested in reading, botany, country life and outdoor sports.

Nita H. (17), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from France and Germany. Interested in the drama and writing.

Margaret H. (17), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from Spain, France and Italy. Interested in music.

Marie H. (18), Evanston, Ill.—Especially from Germany, Switzerland, Vienna and Hawaii.

Zelma Alberta S., Brosley, Mo.—Especially from China.

From Boys

Russell K. (13), Cape Town, S. Africa.—Especially from Newfoundland.

J. P. G. (15), Burley, Hants, England.

Edward G. (19), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from Argentina and Uruguay. Interested in photography and collecting stamps and postcards.

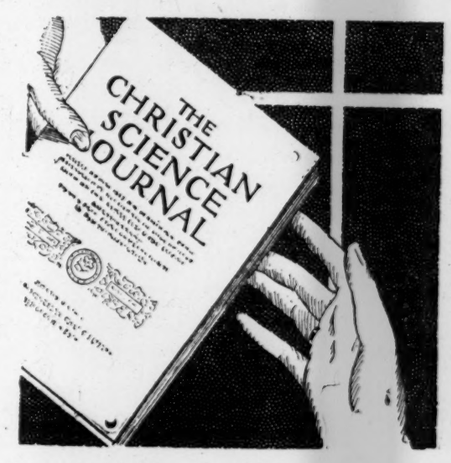
Martin F. (17), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in other countries, world affairs, English and sports.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.



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THE HOME FORUM

Our Modern Versions of "The Odyssey"

HOME, without doubt, is the objective of the individual who quits the city to live on an old place in the country, in much the same way that "return" is the heart's desire of the hero of the Greek poem, "The Odyssey." A modern manifestation, and an ancient one as well, we find this to be, of a person yearning to get back to the ancestral abode after long absence in search of fame or fortune.

Many a man who strives with might and main in an industrial locality, as though to secure a noisy success, really has his thoughts fixed on a retreat in the hills, or on the plains, where he can enjoy some quiet contemplation. In like fashion, Odysseus, during his wanderings by sea and land, clings fast to the hope of reunion with his people. On the Mediterranean, he keeps the prow of his vessel, as long as she remains afloat, pointed toward the island from which he set out long before. Sailing a boat or paddling a raft, he persistently heads for the harbor of his native town.

In our time, study those characters that pass for leaders, greater and smaller, of the community's activities. They appear to be making a name for their civic achievements. Really, though, what they want to do is to claim back the estate—it may be a matter of purchase just as well as one of inheritance—that they once renounced, and become simple, independent proprietors of acres. Again, suppose we read about Odysseus. We grow interested right away in his exploits of travel. We are more engrossed in what happened to him by chance, while he was on the go, than with what occurred of necessity at the termination of his journeying. His encounter, for example, with a hostile giant, and his entertainment by a hospitable king, strike us as the true stuff of experience. Have we not ourselves hazarded, before now, a fight with the Cyclops in his iron-bound cave? And have we not been invited, on an occasion or two, to enjoy the pleasures of Alcinous's golden court? Indeed, the vagabond episodes, those which are the "Odyssey" of common saying and proverb, we avidly peruse a dozen times, perhaps, to our skimming over once the account of the arrival at Ithaca and the dispersal of the suitors. Yet the essential story is that of a survivor of a far-off military expedition who reaches home at last; and who, by dint of the greatest exertion of his career, regains possession of his house and fields.

In the case of a man of today, as well as of one of the legendary past, what seems important to the rest of us does not always count for especial happiness with him. For we, on our side, are curious only about his more glamorous characteristics. We pay as little attention to a schoolmaster's, a lawyer's, a storekeeper's or a mechanic's fancy for a farm in New Hampshire or a ranch in South Dakota as we do to the nostalgic preoccupations of Odysseus. But it's evidently much the same in both cases. The schoolmaster at his desk, the lawyer in the courtroom, the storekeeper behind the counter or the mechanic by the bench, meditates an ideal of "return." Odysseus at the steering-oar ponders on when he shall meet his wife again and have the surprise of seeing his grown-up son, and on how thereafter he shall reëstablish his family on the domain that descended to him from his father.

A number of bold mariners, several generations of coast dwellers, and nobody knows how many versifiers, says the advanced school of criticism, are required to make up an epic like the "Odyssey." On the contrary, a few actual men and women with some imaginary figures added for variety, a definite historic period of twenty years, and a known author telling the tale, are the correct explanation, according to the conservative school. Which theory we prefer depends on how we like to make our generalizations, whether from categories or instances; whether from all shipmasters who have high adventures and all housewives who have desperate trials, or whether from a particular man, by poet's record named Odysseus, voyaging through many perils, and a particular woman known as Penelope, weaving despite all expostulation. Ten thousand Odysseys, in any event, are being enacted at the present moment; and they almost compel us to believe that the advanced critical view is the correct one. Yet, when the question comes down to our individual selves, we perforce take a conservative position. In that case, there can be but one hero and one heroine, and we are they—Odysseus holding the course homeward, and Penelope keeping the garment on the loom.

S. W.

Whistler's Innovation

The art of a landscape painter is determined by a thousand influences upon his mind other than those of nature. The essence of Monet's art is one of an hour, but with such a painter as Daubigny or Rousseau it is one of place. There is the sense of the atmosphere of the moment given by one school of landscape painting, of locality by another, poetry by a third, and of the historic associations of a place by yet another school. These things are, of course, determined by temperament, and schools of painting may be classified in this way more adequately than they are. Human association creeps into landscape in various degrees, and also in other ways than the historical way which we feel—as in F. E. Church's pictures, for instance—but landscape, generally subordinate to the human interest, now sometimes tries to free itself from this influence entirely, it has become like poetry, simply the record of an emotion or mood remembered in colour. This is Whistler's peculiar innovation.—From "The Whistler Book," by SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

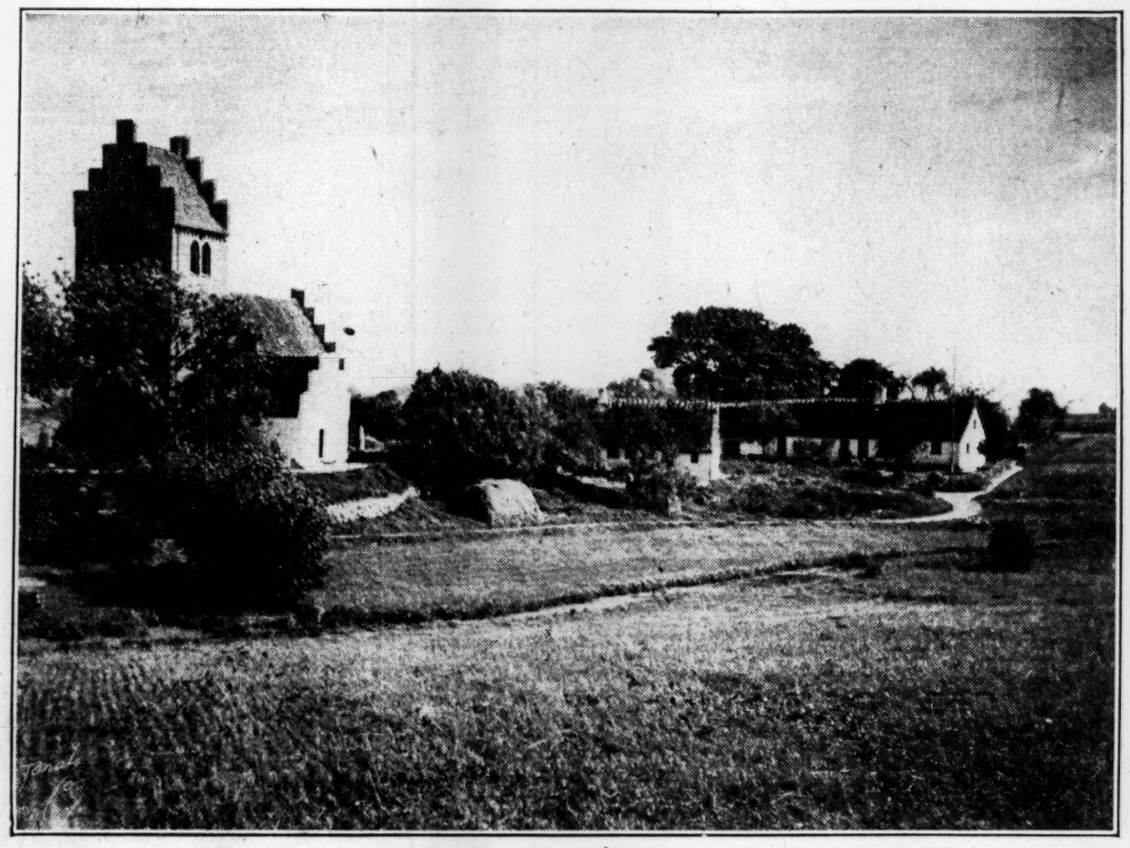
An Early American Circulating Library

In West Roxbury there had been a small library in a room leading out of "Betsy's" country store, where she sold a varied assortment of goods from molasses to calico. The library had been closed for many years but at the beginning of my last year at school it was moved to a room not much larger, that was used, when necessary, for a dressing room at dances in the hall which it adjoined. This library was remarkably well chosen and had received many gifts from Theodore Parker during his ministry in the old white church not far away.

It was kept alive by annual dollar subscriptions, and cared for by an old gentleman and his wife who were "uncle" and "aunty" to all the children in the neighborhood. They bought the books, prepared them for circulation, made the fires in the stove all through the winter months, repaired loose leaves and bindings and were at their posts every Monday for fifty weeks in the year. They gave their services freely, but after a while the circulation increased and an assistant was employed at twenty-five dollars a year, afterward increased to fifty. Everyone in town, regardless of church or political affiliations, would help the library, and, though the actual assets were not large judged by city standards, they meant a great deal to us.

Various entertainments were given for it, fairs, suppers, a Dickens party, an exhibition of antiques, tableaux with Negro spirituals sung between, led by a woman who had given years of service in the South Sea Islands. When the librarian and his wife were on vacation it fell to me, as secretary of the Library Association, to charge and discharge the books in a ledger under the names of the readers. The pleasure of knowing the library well enough to find books easily was increased by the treasures on the shelves, unnoticed by most of the readers. . . .

An English neighbor who went home for a visit brought back a collection of three-volume novels for the library. They were received with some doubt and looked over carefully before they were admitted to the shelves, and I never heard any objections made to them, though they were probably the work of second or third class authors. Some of the families in the town finally decided that the library would be more used in a more central position, and it was moved into a room a little larger than its former home, and made free to all the inhabitants of that part of the town—men, women and children.—From "A Mid-Century Child and Her Books," by CAROLINE M. HEWINS.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Jonals Co., Copenhagen

Himmerslev Church, in a Village of Denmark

Never Present Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the prophet Habakkuk wrote of God, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity," yet many people throughout the years have clung to the belief that God sends evil for some inscrutable purpose, or for the punishment or correction of mankind. Many of the prophets knew the power of God and proved that the recognition of the omnipresence of good destroys the presumptuous suggestion of error as power. Many instances in both the Old and the New Testament show that a clear understanding of God resulted in instantaneous healings of diseases, as well as miraculous deliverance from disaster and death. Unreserved acceptance of the omnipresence of the law of God destroys the subtle or clamorous fear of evil. Mrs. Eddy states it clearly in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 367) thus: "To good, evil is never present; for evil is a different state of consciousness."

This clear statement leads one to see that a question of choice is involved. The temptation which presented itself in the garden of Eden comes to mankind today: "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." One cannot really know or be conscious of two opposite conditions of thought at the same time. In this radio age almost every home owns what is known as a receiving set. If each individual regards himself as a "receiving set" of good, he will remember that he controls the dial of his own thinking as surely as he controls the radio dial, choosing to accept that which accords with his standards or ideals. If he "tunes in" to a program that is constructive and inspiring, he will not be troubled by what is impure or trivial, even though it be broadcast from another station at the same hour. To him the undesirable message is not present, for he is conscious only of the good which he has chosen. One who seeks good only, finds his business dealings and daily affairs governed by the righteous qualities of thought which he constantly strives to entertain.

One does not always stop to reason out that whatever is being accomplished for the benefit of the world, whatever good each individual is doing, is instigated by the unselfishness, love, and industry which have been allowed to govern his thinking. It is satisfying to contemplate how far-reaching may be a thought of kindness which has resulted in what seemed at the time a small deed of love. Conversely, wrong conditions and circumstances proceed from erroneous mental attitudes. Haste and heedlessness may cause sorrow and remorse, and eventually such steps must be retraced and paths of right doing blocked out anew. Mrs. Eddy tells us in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 10) that "thought is the essence of an act, and the stronger element of action; even as steam is more powerful than water, simply because it is more ethereal." According to a dictionary definition, the word "essence" means "that in which the real character of a thing consists." This leads us to see that "the real character" of an act consists of the thought which prompts it. That which is known as "character" may always be in accordance with one's highest desires. One is noble, generous, intelligent, just, capable, and efficient in proportion as he is ever desiring to receive from God these Godlike thoughts, which in turn produce an excellent sort of life and living.

Thus the inquirer may see more clearly through the teaching of Christian Science, that one may always be the master, rather than the victim, of circumstances. The start is made always within the individual consciousness. One may learn to think aright, and thus control one's actions and environment. It is not difficult to determine logically that evil is never present, never real, if one willingly accepts the teachings of the Bible and its interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Regeneration and healing are brought about by strict adherence to the First Commandment. To have one God, infinite Love, Spirit, Truth, leaves no room for allegiance to "other gods" of hate, matter, or physical laws. The student often willingly admits that Truth is limitless, intelligent, immortal, and that consequently error must be limited, nonintelligent, and mortal; but it may seem more difficult to acknowledge that error is nonexistent. Mrs. Eddy recognized this tendency in the human mind, for she says in Science and Health (p. 466): "Moreover, Truth is real, and error is unreal. This last statement contains the point you will most reluctantly admit, although first and last it is the most important to understand."

One who is striving to receive and reflect Love—to abide in divine Principle—finds, indeed, that "Truth is real, and error is unreal," even though material sense seems to deny the spiritual fact; but as effort is made on the side of righteousness daily routine takes on harmony and health as the direct result of corrected thought, for evil is not present in a consciousness filled with good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Autumnal Riches

Sun-flooded days,
Rare and clear as amber;
Twilights—
Purple as an amethyst;
Wood-smoke,
Rising in a pungent plume;
Leaves
Richer than the gold of Ophir;
Leaves
Redder than a sultan's robe;
Fruit—
Sweet as attar drawn from roses;
And seed pods
Bursting with a ripe exuberance.

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

The Sergeant Major

A river flows through central Pennsylvania, curly as a white pine shaving. Those who live upon the banks refer to it as the "blue Juneata." Snuggling in one of its curves lies a little village, the Sergeant Major's home town. Willows are there, tall graceful trees, whose branches whisper to the water. These arched branches make a canopy of shade by day, beneath which one may find refuge from the sun; and, on moonlight nights, the place is a fairyland. It was here, down a little brown path, bordered by an apple-bearing hedge, that the Sergeant Major would sometimes take all the children he could find and underneath the willows' friendly branches tell them amazing tales.

His real name was Timothy Adler Jones; but that had long been forgotten, and everyone called him now the Sergeant Major. On his statue that stands in Hilltop's main street, the title appears before his name in letters a foot high. Whether he was popular with his fellow townsmen in the days before his elevation is doubtful, for he loved his tales, and his repertoire was limited. Such a shortcoming, however, is likely to be of no importance, especially to small boys when, as compensation, he wore an old blue uniform trimmed with brass buttons and possessed so glorious a prefix to his name as—Sergeant Major!

He had a nice eye for the varied details of nature, and most of his stories were of the days of canal-boat shipping and trading on the river. He could adorn these tales with glittering adventure and romance, making poling a canal boat down the river seem the sublime achievement to a boy of ten.

* * *

No one seems to remember how it happened, but the recollection is that an official, in Washington, while looking through the files at the War Office one day, discovered the record of a veteran who had been cited for bravery but had never received his award. So the Sergeant Major received a letter from the capital, bearing the official seal, bidding him come to Washington to receive the award now long overdue. This caused considerable furor in the little town. Talk ran rife for weeks.

When he had gone to Washington, his fellow townsmen read by every paper the details of his trip. How the President came to meet him, pinned a medal on him and apologized for the delay. The whole town read where he dined and with whom he went to drive. It seemed not easy to grasp the fact that they had, for years, been entertaining, not an angel, but a hero unawares. However, such a state of affairs could not continue. The town's fathers bethought themselves of some means of doing honor to him, whom they considered their particular hero. What could be better than a splendid statue to be erected in the public square? Nothing, they decided; and during the month or two the Sergeant Major spent in Washington it was made, set up, and veiled to await its subject's triumphant return.

* * *

It was a sweet warm day when he returned. The town was gay in its red, white and blue bunting, and the red and gold uniforms of the municipal band. The Sergeant Major had not changed much. Those who still remember this homecoming are not quite clear as to what changes they expected to see; but, whatever they were, they were disappointed. The new hero still wore the same blue uniform; and, though his friends looked intently, they saw no sign of a medal on his chest. The mayor made a speech in his best campaign manner, and informed the hero, that, if it would be convenient, his fellow townsmen would meet at nine o'clock that night to do him honor. He smiled a little gently and promised to be there. He did not seem at all anxious but, after all, they said, a hero *must* be modest.

* * *

Those who tell the story do not know what the scene was like that night, when the good people of the town were gathered together around the statue for the unveiling, and the Sergeant Major could not be found. They were not there, but it is easy to imagine the colored lights and the wounded dignity of the Mayor and his little group of admiring satellites. Finally, of course, the city fathers found their missing hero. Someone had seen him go down the path by the hedge earlier in the evening. He was beside the river, under the weeping willows, and the moonlight made little flecks of lacy silver on his face and shoulders as he told an eager group of children how bright the Capitol was at night.

Poems to Be Danced

The singing and dancing of poetry is based on the twenty-six letters of the United States and British alphabet, and on the way they are pronounced in the dictionary and in clear conversation. Poems to be danced are to be made musical in the same sense that classic dramas are to be made musical by good actors. The exact pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet should prevail over the tune. It always disturbs me when people write asking for permission to set my verses to music. It shows such a misapprehension of the point of view from which they were written. It is like asking permission to rewrite the poems entirely, while pretending they remain the same. Sheet music, piano music, orchestras and the like should not be in the same room with verses, as a general rule. No musical notation ever invented can express the same musical scheme as the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. Stringed instruments destroy the value of vowels. Music might be played between lines or stanzas. — From "Collected Poems," by VACHEL LINDSAY.

A Heath Lark

(On Ditmarchen, South Jutland)

Sing little heath lark,
Sing of the weather:
The glory of the rain
Upon the marsh heather.
Sing again—
Of its color of flame:
Its savor—
And pungent salt flavor.
When the wind from the west
Sweeps o'er the earth's breast.

Soar little heath lark,
Soar with your singing:
Far over the earth
Its music is ringing.
Tell the worth
Of the trills you have sent:
Their treasure—
The world cannot measure.
True joy is outpoured.
You sang as you soared!

ELSIE A. KOEFOED.

Male giammai Presente

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

BENCHÈ il profeta Abacuc abbia scritto parlando di Dio: "Tu hai gli occhi troppo puri per vedere il male, e non puoi riguardare l'iniquità", molte persone attraverso gli anni hanno persistito nella credenza che Dio manda il male per qualche proposito inscrutabile, sia per la punizione che per la correzione dell'umanità. Molti dei profeti conoscevano la potenza di Dio e dimostrarono che il riconoscimento dell'onnipresenza del bene distrugge la presuntuosa considerazione dell'errore quale potenza. Molti esempi tanto nell'Antico quanto nel Nuovo Testamento mostrano che una chiara comprensione di Dio risultava in guarigioni istantanee di infermità, come pure in miracolose liberazioni da disastro e morte. L'accettazione senza riserve dell'onnipresenza della legge di Dio distrugge l'insidiosa o clamorosa paura del male. Mrs. Eddy lo dichiara chiaramente in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pag. 367) come segue: "Per i buoni, il male non è giammai presente; poichè il male è uno stato di coscienza differente".

Questa chiara dichiarazione ci fa vedere che si tratta di una questione di scelta. La tentazione che si presentò nel giardino dell'Eden viene all'umanità oggi: "Sareste come dii, avendo conoscenza del bene e del male". Non si può veramente avere conoscenza o coscienza di due stati di pensiero opposti allo stesso tempo. In quest'epoca della radio quasi ogni casa possiede quello che si chiama un apparecchio ricevitore. Se ogni individuo si considera un "apparecchio ricevitore" del bene, egli si ricorderà che egli controlla l'indicatore, avendo la scelta di ricevere ciò che si confà alle sue norme od ai suoi ideali. Se egli "riceve" un programma che è costruttivo ed ispirante, non sarà disturbato da ciò che è impuro o triviale, anche se fosse trasmesso da un'altra stazione radiotelefonica alla stessa ora. Per lui il messaggio non desiderabile non è presente, essendo egli cosciente soltanto del bene che ha scelto. Chi cerca soltanto il bene, trova che le sue attività commerciali ed i suoi affari d'ogni giorno sono governati dalle giuste qualità di pensiero che egli cerca costantemente di possedere.

Non ci si trattiene sempre ad argomentare che tutto ciò che viene compiuto per il benefizio del mondo, che qualunque bene ogni individuo compie, è ispirato dall'altruismo, dall'amore e dall'attività che hanno avuto la facoltà di governare il suo pensiero. Dà soddisfazione il contemplare quanto vasta possa essere la portata di un pensiero gentile che risultò in ciò che al momento sembrava una minuscola azione amorevole. Al contrario, condizioni e circostanze false procedono da attitudini mentali erronee. La fretta e la spensieratezza possono causare dispiacere e rimorso, e col tempo bisogna ritornare sui propri passi e tracciare nuovamente sentieri di giustizia. Mrs. Eddy ci dice in "The People's Idea of God" (pag. 10) che "il pensiero è l'essenza di un atto e l'elemento più forte dell'azione; come pure il vapore è più forte dell'acqua, semplicemente perchè è più etereo". Secondo la definizione di un dizionario, la parola "essenza" significa "ciò in cui consiste il carattere reale di una cosa". Questo ci fa vedere che "il carattere reale" di un'azione consiste nel pensiero che l'ispira. Ciò che chiamiamo "carattere" può sempre essere in armonia coi nostri desideri più elevati. Siamo nobili, generosi, intelligenti, giusti, capaci ed efficaci nella proporzione colla quale siamo costantemente bramosi di ricevere da Dio questi divini pensieri, che da parte loro producono un'ottimo genere di vita e di condotta.

In tal modo il ricercatore può vedere più chiaro negli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana secondo i quali si può sempre essere il signore, anzicchè la vittima, delle circostanze. Il primo passo viene fatto sempre entro la consapevolezza individuale. Si può imparare a pensare giustamente, controllando così le proprie azioni ed il proprio ambiente. Non è difficile di determinare logicamente che il male non è giammai presente, giammai reale, se si accettano volenterosamente gli insegnamenti della Bibbia e la sua interpretazione quale presentata nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy. Rigenerazione e guarigione risultano dall'adesione rigorosa al Primo Comandamento. Avere un solo Dio, Amore, Spirito, Verità infiniti, non lascia posto per alleanza con "altri dii" di odio, materia, o leggi fisiche. Lo studioso spesso ammette che la Verità è illimitata, intelligente, immortale, e che di conseguenza l'errore deve essere limitato, non intelligente e mortale; ma può sembrare più difficile di riconoscere che l'errore non esiste. Mrs. Eddy si rese conto di questa tendenza nella mente umana, poichè essa dice in "Science and Health" (pag. 466): "D'altronde, la Verità è reale e l'errore è irreale. Quest'ultima dichiarazione contiene il punto che ammetterete con maggior riluttanza, per quanto in fondo sia il più importante da capirsi".

Chi cerca di ricevere e di riflettere Amore—di dimorare nel divino Principio—trova invero che "La Verità è reale e l'errore è irreale", anche se il senso materiale sembri negare il fatto spirituale; ma col fare sforzi nella direzione della giustizia, la pratica giornaliera assume armonia e salute quale risultato diretto del pensiero corretto, poichè il male non è presente in una consapevolezza piena di bene.

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Book

Smelling the very dust of their
broken and gilded covers
A man finds it good
And needful to make of his second-
hand knowledge another
Book, though he could

Set every sentence he writes in in-
verted commas
And wear the veil
Of a composite portrait.—The chil-
dren are most delighted
With a retold tale.

—HARRIETT BROWNELL, in *The Lyric.*

The Happy Strolling Players

"Distant Relations" was far more insequent, but it served to show our versatility, at any rate. I was all things by turn, and nothing long! First I was the page boy who admitted the "relations" (Kate in many guises). Then I was a relation myself—Giles, a rustic. As Giles, I suddenly asked if the audience would like to hear me play the drum, and "obliged" with a drum solo, in which I had spent a great deal of time perfecting myself. Long before this I remember dimly some rehearsal when I was put in the orchestra and taken care of by "the gentleman who played the drum," and how badly I wanted to play it too! . . . Kate gave an imitation of Mrs. Kean as Constance so beautifully that she used to bring tears to my eyes.

Both of us, even at this early age, had dreams of playing all Mrs. Kean's parts. We knew the words, not only of them, but of every female part in every play in which we had appeared at the Princess's. "Walking on is so dull" the young actress sometimes says to me now, and I ask her if she knows all the parts of the plays in which she is "walking on." . . .

After a few weeks at the Colosseum, we began our little tour. It was a very merry, happy time. We travelled, a company of five, although only two of us were acting. There were my father and mother, Kate and myself, and Mr. Sidney Naylor, who played the very important part of orchestra. With a few exceptions we made the journeys in a carriage. Once we tramped from Bristol to Exeter. Oh, those delightful journeys on the open road! I tasted the joys of the strolling player's existence, without its miseries. I saw the country for the first time. When they asked me what I was thinking of as we drove along, I remember answering: "Only that I should like to run wild in a wood forever!" At night we stayed at beautiful little inns which were ever so much more cheap and comfortable than the hotels of today. In some of the places we were asked out to tea and dinner and very much fêted. An odd little troupe we were! Father was what we will call for courtesy's sake "Stage Manager," but in reality he set the stage himself, and did the work which generally falls to the lot of the stage manager and an army of carpenters combined. My mother used to coach us up on our parts, dress us, make us go to sleep a part of the day, so that we might look "fresh" at night, and looked generally after us. Mr. Naylor, who was not very much more than a boy, though to my childish eyes his years were quite venerable, besides discoursing eloquent music in the evenings, during the progress of the "Drawing-room Entertainment," would amuse us—me most especially—by being very entertaining himself during our journeys from place to place. How he made us laugh about—well, mostly about nothing at all.

We travelled this way nearly two years visiting a new place every day, and making, I think, about ten or fifteen pounds a performance. Our little pieces were very pretty, but very slight, too; and I can only suppose that the people thought that "never anything can be amiss when simpleness and duty tender it," for they received our entertainment very well.—ELLEN TERRY, in "The Story of My Life."

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STOCK MARKET SHOWS FAIRLY STRONG TONE

Prices Move Moderately Higher — Recovery Is General

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — The stock market recovered today, just as quickly as it declined yesterday.

The market was strong in the late dealings, and many leaders regained their losses of yesterday.

Advances of about 2 points were made by Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Westinghouse, United Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Chrysler and U. S. Steel.

Gains of 3 to 4 points were made by Allied Chemical, American Telephone, American Can, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Consolidated Gas, Macy and Case.

General Motors and General Electric were up more than a point.

Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

The most encouraging aspect of the market, according to a number of analysts, has been the quick cessation of selling on declines.

Rails are Strong

Marked strength of the rails coincided with the meeting of the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives. Usually well-informed quarters in Wall Street have turned hopeful of the formation of unified national program for dealing with the railway problem. Only yesterday, the Coolidge commission met, and Mr. Coolidge said it had asked for reports from various interested groups. It was recalled, also, that Governor Roosevelt has taken an active interest in the railway problem, and outlined a program during his campaign which was discribed as "constructive" in various quarters in Wall Street.

The chief item of corporate news was U. S. Steel's monthly report of unfilled tonnage, showing a small gain for the third successive month, after 16 months of steady declines. The October gain amounted to only 11,950 tons, which might normally be regarded as unimportant. Nevertheless, Wall Street would not have been surprised had a decline been reported in view of the preëlection hesitancy which became pronounced around the middle of October.

Bonds Rule Irregular

The bond market continued to present a rather spotty appearance today with trading volume still far below normal.

Some of the secondary loan groups showed indications of firming moderately at one time, but the higher grade investment issues generally were barely steady.

With the national election out of the way, the market again turned its attention to trade and industrial fundamentals. Declaration of the regular Union Pacific dividend had been expected in most quarters close to the railroads. While the electric power output for the week ended Nov. 5, was a little under that of the previous period, the decrease was smaller than that of a year ago. The moderate gain in steel tonnage was encouraging.

After a rather soft opening, liens of the lower-priced carriers rallied fractionally to a point or more. Among these were some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific. Northern Pacific 4s were heavy, as were some loans of Canadian Pacific. Santa Fe general 4s firmed.

The utilities and industrials were decidedly mixed. American & Foreign Power 5s recovered a portion of their previous loss and International Telephone 4½s advanced. The oils were uncertain. Standard Oil of New York 4½s were up slightly, but bonds of Shell Union and Sinclair were a trifle irregular. Gulf States Steel 5½s lost 2 points at one time.

United States Government obligations were dull, with fractional gains and declines being about even.

Foreign bonds were inclined to work lower, although transactions in this section generally were at a minimum. The Argentines were reactionary, most of them losing a point or more. Japanese bonds were heavy, reflecting announcement of a deficit of about 1,000,000,000 yen in the national budget.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.43	.44⅜	.42⅞	.43⅜	+ ½
May	.48⅜	.49½	.48	.48¾	+ ½
July	.49⅛	.50½	.49⅛	.49⅞	+ ⅝

Corn

December	.25¼	.26	.25⅛	.25⅞	+ ⅝
May	.30	.30⅞	.30	.30¾	+ ¾
July	.31⅞	.32½	.31⅞	.32½	+ ¾

Oats

December	.15⅞	.16⅜	.15⅞	.16⅜	+ ⅜
May	.18	.18⅜	.18	.18½	+ ¼
July	.18½	.18¾	.18½	.18¾	

Lard

December	4.30	4.30	4.27	4.27	
January	4.20	4.20	4.17	4.17	
May	4.35	4.35	4.32	4.32	—.03

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.47⅛	.46	.46⅛	— ⅛
May	.51⅛	.50	.50½	
July	.52¼	.51⅜	.51⅝	+ ⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.39⅞	.38½	.39¾	+ 1
May	.43⅝	.42¼	.43¼	+ ⅝
July	.44¾	.43¾	.44¼	+ ⅜

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 10	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63¾	$.61½	$.80½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.41¾	.39¾	.61¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.27	.26¼	.40⅝
Flour	3.75	3.55	5.10
Pork, family	13.50	13.50	17.00
Lard	16.50	16.25	21.50
Cotton, Mid Up	.0525	.0490	.0740
Nine	.0300	.0610	.0665
Iron	13.59	13.59	15.81
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05¼	.07
Tin	.2387	.2350	.2312
Rubber	.03½	.03⅝	.0465
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0450
Wool	.0300	.0285	.0405
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02½	.03⅛

MAINE CENTRAL LOADINGS

Carloadings of Maine Central Railroad for the week ended Nov. 5 totaled 2427 cars, which compares with 2954 for the corresponding week last year, a decline of 17 per cent. For the week ended Oct. 29 loadings were 2520, compared with 2944 for the like week last year, a decline of 14 per cent.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	3100	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5½	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	10¼	9⅜	10⅛	9⅞	
103½	30⅜	3	Air Reduction	2200	57½	54	57½	55	
18⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	11¼	
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1400	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝	
8	⅜		Alleghany pf ww xxx	900	⅜	⅜	⅜		
8¼	⅜		Alleghany pf xw	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
15	5¼		Alleghany pf ww XL	100	3	3	3	3½	
88⅛	42½	6†	Allied Chem	20	103¼	101½	103¼	11	
153⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	7500	78⅛	73	78⅛	73	
22¾	1½	2	Amerada	600	8½	8	8¼	8⅛	
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20	
22½	8	.60	Am Bank Note	400	13	13	13	12½	
17	3½	4	Am Can	100	11	11	11		
26	7		Am Car & Fdry	15100	55	51½	55	51½	
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chain pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¼	2		Am Chicle	100	10	10	10	10	
27	11		Am Colortype	400	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36	
15⅜	2¾		Am Com Alcohol	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
15	2		Am European	3100	23¾	21⅜	23	22⅛	
33	3¾		Am & For Pow	100	9½	9½	9½		
23½	8		Am & For Pow 6	4100	9½	7½	9⅜	7¼	
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pow 7	400	14⅞	12½	14⅞		
27	4⅞		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	17	15⅜	17		
12	2½		Am Hide & L pf	1400	12¼	9¾	12¼	9⅝	
15⅝	3⅝		Am International	1100	14½	14⅛	14½		
49	19	7	Am Locomotive	100	8	7¾	8	7¼	
32	6½		Am Loco pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12¾	3		Am Metal 6%	100	25¾	25½	25½		
58	13½	6	Am Power & Lt	2400	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21½	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	400	33	31	33	31½	
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	1200	27½	25⅜	27½		
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	3500	8¾	7¼	8½	7	
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	4100	11¾	9¾	11¾	9⅜	
27¼	5⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	20	19⅜	20	19¾	
15⅞	3		Ab Smelt & Ref	30	13	13	13	10½	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4400	163⅜	143¾	163⅜	141⅞	
70	10½		Am Tobacco	400	77⅜	77⅛	77	77⅜	
39½	12		Am Tobacco B	25100	108	101	102⅝	107¾	103⅜
31	11	2	Am Wat W&E	10	20	20	20	20	
10	1⅜	2	Am WW&E ct	1400	22¾	20	22¾	21	
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen	400	19⅝	18	19⅝	20	
19⅜	3		Am Woolen pf	100	5½	5½	5½		
17⅞	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Cop	400	27¾	25	27¾	25	
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap	5100	11	9⅝	11	10	
15½	7	1	Anchor Cap pf	2200	15⅞	14	15⅞	13¾	
2¾	⅝		Archer Daniels	10	69	68	69		
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	11	11	11		
3	⅜		Armour Ill B	400	1½	1½	1½	1½	
3	⅜		Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	2	
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	2	2	2	
16½	6½	1	Asso Dry Goods	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
49	17⅞		Asso Oil	400	7⅞	7	7	6	
49	9¾		Atchison T&SF	10	15	15	15	15	
21⅞	8⅞	1	Atl Coast Line	16100	44	39¾	44	40	
25½	7½		Atl Refining	400	22½	21¼	22¼	20	
37⅜	1		Atlas Powder	1400	17	16½	17	16⅜	
151¾	26¾		Atlas Tack	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
49⅜	12	4†	Auburn Auto	3900	11¾	9¾	11¾	10	
24	16¼		Austin Nichols	1400	13¾	12	13¾	12	
29⅝	7¼		Aviation Corp Del	4400	15¾	14⅜	15¾	13⅝	
43¼	20	2	Avocado	600	36½	36½	36½	35	
11¾	2⅞		Borden	1200	12½	11½	12½	11¾	
11¾	2⅞		Borg Warner	2400	26	24½	26	24⅝	
10½	4	1	Briggs Mfg	1100	9¾	8½	9¾	8	
41	11⅝		Briggs & Strat	400	8⅝	8	8⅝	8	
36	22	3	Brooklyn Man T	100	8	8	8	5¼	
4½	1⅞		Brown Shoe	1700	21⅞	20⅛	21⅞	20⅞	
2¼	⅜		Brunswick Balke	100	32	32	32		
2¼	⅜		Bruns Terminal	400	4	3½	4	3¾	
10¼	2½		Bucyrus Erie	100	¾	¾	¾		
11¾	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	4	4	4		
13½	6¼	.40	Budd Mfg	200	5	5	5	4	
65	7¼	7	*Burroughs Add	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8	2		Bush Term deb	700	9	8⅝	9	8½	
24⅞	7		Butte Cop & Zinc	60	12⅝	12	12	12	
			Byers	100	1	1	1		
			—C—	3100	16¼	15	16¼	14⅞	
19	4¼		Calif Packing	200	9¾	9½	9½	9½	
7⅞	1½		Campbell Wy&C	100	4¼	4	4	3⅞	
15	1½	1.20	Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½		
87⅛	21	3	Canada Dry	1200	12	9⅞	12	3½	
20⅜	7¼		Canada South'n	10	30½	30½	30½		
65⅜	16⅜		Canadian Pacific	8500	14⅞	13½	14⅝	13¾	
75	30	7	Case Thresh	20000	68½	64	68	63	
125	44	.50	Case Thresh pf						
12⅝	1¼		Caterpillar Trac	200	8	7¾	8	7⅝	
7½	1¼		Celanese Corp	2500	10	9¾	10	9¾	
20½	2¾	1.12	Celotex Co pf	20	2½	2½	2½		
6¼	2¾		Central Aguirre	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
29¼	13⅞	1.20	Century Ribbon	100	16	16	16	15	
7¾	4¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1000	9	8¼	8¾	7½	
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	15¾	14¼	15	14¼	
5⅜	1¼		Ches & Ohio	7500	24¾	22¾	24¾	22⅜	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3	3¼	2¾	
6	1⅛		Chi & Gt W pf	400	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞	
39⅝	15⅛		Chi Mil & St P	200	2½	2	2½	2	
14½	2		Chi Mil& St P pf	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼	
31	5		Chi & N western	2500	6¾	5⅝	6¾	5¾	
6¾	1		Chi & N west pf	500	10	9¾	10	9¾	
16⅞	2		Chi Pneu Tool	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14	2	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	7	6	7	6¾	
28½	11	2	Chi RI&P 6%	23000	16⅜	14¼	16⅛	14	
21¾	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11	
11	1	1	Chrysler	10	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	
87¾	8¾	1	City Ice & Fuel	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼	
11	1	1	City Ice & F pf	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼	
9⅝	1	6	Colgate-Palm-P	300	13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼	
10⅞	2¾		Colgate-Palm-P pf	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5⅞	1		Collins & Aikman	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
14⅞	2¾		Colonial Bea Oil	100	7	7	7		
21	4¼	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10⅜	10	10⅜		
41⅞	14⅞	2	Columbia Gas	4500	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	13⅜	
11	3⅜		Columbia Carb	900	28½	25⅞	28½	25⅞	
72¾	40	6½	Columbia Pic ct	300	10	9¾	10	9¾	
28	11⅜	3	Comm Credit	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	5	
37⅜	10⅞		Comm Credit 1pf	10	73½	73½	73½		
3	1⅜	60	Comm Inv Tr	200	25	25	25		
5⅞	1⅜		Comm Solvents	200	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20½	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &So	7500	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9¼	
12¼	6¼	1	Comwlth &S 6pf	6500	3	2¾	3	2¾	
12¼	2¾		Congoleum Nairn	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	200	7	6¾	7	6¾	
29⅝	7¼	5	Consol Gas	12000	59¾	56¼	59¾	56¼	
10⅞	2½	1	Consol Gas pf	400	95	94½	94½	94	
9	4		Consol Laundries	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
101	79	8	Consol Oil	4000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11¾	¼		Consol Textile	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
41	17⅜		Consol Oil pf	200	97	97	97		
47¼	24⅞	6	Container B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝		
41	17⅜	2	Cont Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
41	3		Cont Baking pf	200	39¼	38	39¼		
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	3000	34¾	32	34¾	33⅜	
73⅝	24⅜	3	Cont Diam Fibre	2000	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝		
55⅜	17⅜		Cont Insurance	200	5	5	5		
7⅜	1¾		Cont Oil	200	15½	15½	15½	15	
26½	13½	2†	Corn Products	2000	65⅜	57⅜	65⅜	61⅜	
29½	12½		Cream of Wheat	500	53¾	50¾	50¾	51	
29½	12½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	1200	24¼	23¾	24¼	24¼	
37	21	4	Crown Cork pf	6600	23	19⅜	22¾	19¾	
49⅞	15		Crown Will Pap	1000	30½	28¾	29¾	28¾	
17⅜	⅝		Crucible Steel pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	22½	
26	3½		Cuba Am Sug	200	24	24	24	24	
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am S pf	200	31	31	31	31	
31	7		Cudahy Packing	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
3¼	1		Curtis Publishing	400	28½	28⅛	28¼	28	
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright	1800	2¼	2	2¼	2	
			Curtiss-Wright A	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
			—D—						
9¼	1		Davison Chem	300	4⅞	4	4⅜	4¼	
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	2400	62½	59½	62½	58	
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	1400	17	15⅞	17	15⅝	
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18½	18½	18½	18½	
12¼	7⅛	1.30	Dome Mines	1200	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	100	22	22	22		
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	18000	122¾	111½	122¾	112¾	
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont deb	500	100	97¾	100	97¾	
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	
			—E—						
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3500	53¾	50¾	53¾	51½	
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞		
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4000	19	17¾	19	17	
2½	⅛		Elec & Mus Ind	100	1	1	1		
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind pf	200	13¾	13¾	13¾		
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	4500	9⅛	7½	9⅛	7½	
55½	8⅞	6	Elec Pow& L pf	200	28	25⅛	28	26	
37¼	11	3	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	28	25⅛	28	26	
2⅝	4		Endicott Johnson	200	33¾	33	33¾	33	
11¾	2		Engineers Pub S	400	33¼	31¾	33¼	31¾	
16⅞	2¼		Erie RR	400	10	9¾	10		
2½	⅛		Erie RR 1pf	200	6¾	6	6⅝	6½	
			Evans Products	400	8	7¾	8		
				10	0	1	1		
			—F—						
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	1300	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	15	14⅜	15	14¼	
54⅛	35	2½	Firestone T & R	600	12½	12	12½		
3	⅛		First Nat Stores	1400	51	50½	51	50¼	
2⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1000	1¼	1	1¼	1	
15⅞	3		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	4	3¾	4	3¾	
57⅛	1		Foster-Wheeler	800	9¾	8¾	9¼	9	
72½	19	7	Fox Film A	700	3	3	3	2¾	
18⅛	10	2	Franklin Sim pf	100	20	20	20	20	
7⅞	1½		Freeport Texas	3600	25⅞	23½	25⅞	23½	
			—G—						
17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	380	12½	8½	12½	8½	
15½	9½	1	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3½	3½		
19⅞	10½	2	Gen Am Trk Car	2700	17	16	17	15½	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Asphalt	1500	8	7¾	8	8¼	
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Baking	200	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	13	
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Electric	18400	17⅞	15⅝	17⅜	13	
23¾	3⅜		Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	16	
24¾	3	6	Gen Foods	8200	28	26¾	28	26¾	
48½	28	3	Gen Gas & E A	200	11¼	11	11¼	11	
24½	7⅝	1	Gen G&E cv pf	700	41	41	41	41	
7⅛	1		Gen Motors	46200	15½	13¼	15⅛	13½	
28⅜	6⅛	1	Gen Pub Service	1100	4	3¾	4	3¾	
21¼	⅛		Gen Ry Signal	200	14½	14	14½		
24¼	10⅜	1	Gen Realty	300	⅞	⅞	⅞		
10⅝	3¼		Gillette Saf Raz	6200	18	16¾	18	17	
76	35	7	Glidden	700	8	8	8		
8	2⅜		Glidden ppf	200	6	6	6	6	
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gogel (Adolf)	190	68	68	68		
12⅜	2¼		Gold Dust	1400	5½	5	5⅜		
29¾	5½		Goodrich	1400	17	15⅞	17	15½	
69⅝	19¾	7	Goodyear	2300	6	5½	6	5½	
30⅜	7¼		Goodyear 1pf	3900	18½	16	18¼	15¾	
4⅝	1		Gotham Silk Hos	200	45	42¾	44⅝	43	
11⅝	2¾		Graham Paige	500	24½	23¼	24		
3½	1		Granby	900	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	
36¼	22	3*	Grand S Stor pf	300	6	5⅞	6		
30¼	14½	1	Grand Un pf	400	20	22	20		
25	5½		Grant (WT)	600	32	31¼	32		
13¼	5		Great Nor pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20	
12	3¼		Great Nor Ore	6500	12½	10⅝	12½	10⅜	
			Great West Sug	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	
			—H—						
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	25	25	25		
4⅛	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	600	2	2	2	2	
3½	1¼	7	Hayes Body	100	2	2	2	2	
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	2	2	2	2	
12½	7⅜		Holland Furnace	500	7	6¾	7	6¾	
158	110	10	Homestake M	3600	150	140	150½		
28⅛	8¾		Houston Oil	1400	16½	14¼	16½	14	
5¾	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1600	4¼	4	4¼	4	
57½	41¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	600	33⅜	31⅜	33⅜		
16½	5	40	Howe Sound	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞	
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	1900	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜	
				200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
			—I—						
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	2800	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	14½	
38	9⅛		Ill Central pf	100	23½	23½	23½		

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	900	27	25½	27	25	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	2800	31¾	27⅞	31¾	28	
27⅞	10		Inland Steel	200	15	15	15		
7¾	⅜		Inspiration Cop	400	16¼	16	16¼		
8¼	3½		Insuranshare Del	500	5½	5½	5½	5½	
3¼	1¼		Interboro Rap T	400	4¼	3¾	4¼	4¼	
15	3¾		Intercon Rub	300	2	2	2	2	
117	52½	6†	Int Agr Corp	600	1	1	1		
18⅜	3⅝		Int Agr ppf	100	6	6	6		
1⅞	⅜		Int Business M	1500	94	90	94	90	
34½	10¾	1.20	Int Cement	1600	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9¾	
11⅜	2⅝		Int Combustion	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
41⅛	7⅜		Int Harvester	8400	22¼	19¾	22¼	20	
12½	2½		Int Hydroelec	200	6¼	6	6¼	5¾	
12⅜	2		Int Mer Marine	200	2¼	2	2		
26	7½		Int Nickel	4300	8⅞	8	8⅞	8¼	
65	26	4	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
15⅝	2⅜		Int Silver	600	18	15	18	15	
52½	16	7	Int Tel & Tel	34200	11	8¾	11	9	
11	1½		Interstate Dep S xd	400	45	45	45		
			Interstate Dept S	400	3	3	3	3	
			—J—						
35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	600	28	26½	28		
333⅓	16		Johns Manville	5700	24	22	24	21¾	
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	10	49½	49½	49½	49½	
			—K—						
15½	2¼		Kans C & South	100	8½	8½	8½	8	
14⅞	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	7½	
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	2200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	700	4½	4¼	4½	4	
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	17700	12¾	11	12⅝	11	
19	6¾	1	Kresge	1200	11	10¾	11	10½	
9¼	⅛		Kresge & Till	1400	¼	¼	¼	¼	
18⅞	10	1	*Kroger Groc & B	100	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14⅞	
			—L—						
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	1000	15	13	15	13¼	
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	900	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	41¾	
19⅜	3⅜		Libbey-Owens-F	700	6½	6¼

NECESSITY OF WRITE-OFFS IS MORE APPARENT

Elimination of Fictitious Book Values Engaging Corporate Attention

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Readjustment of capital structures, elimination of "deadwood" assets, and a general leveling of book values are now being considered by a number of corporations as a means of getting back to normalcy.

"Write-off" policies already have been inaugurated by a number of important companies in the way of reducing values of fixed properties while others are studying ways of bringing their organizations into line with present conditions.

Auditing experts, in their study of various reorganization proposals, state that "the writing down of assets to their true values does not change the real financial status of a company nor does it alter the real or relative position of a stockholder's interest in it; it resolves itself simply into a restatement of the values in the balance sheet."

Among various reasons for "write-downs," the following are given by the accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst:

1. The excess of plant capacity over and above what is necessary to meet the normal demands for production or what seems warranted by the trends in the individual business and the industry as a whole;

2. The excess capacity in the industry as a whole and the relative position of the company in the industry;

3. The trends in style or product that will affect the useful life of present assets;

4. The cost of replacement based on lower price levels for the materials and services represented in the assets;

5. Excessive state and local taxes resulting from use of fictitious book values;

"It is a safe prediction," say the accountants, "based upon all we know of business history and our sentiment toward our business progress, that stockholders, managements and bankers will give more weight to the dollar actually earned in 1933 and subsequent years than to the dollar lost in 1931 and 1932."

U. S. Steel Corp. Unfilled Orders Rise 11,950 Tons

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 11,950 tons in October to a total of 1,997,040 tons on Oct. 31, September tonnage gained 15,495 tons. There was also a trifling gain in August, but prior to this the corporation had reported 16 consecutive monthly decreases.

Wall Street had no positive advance ideas as to the showing of the October tonnage although opinion in some quarters was that the corporation would extend its run of increases to three by reporting another small gain in the backlog. This was based on the moderate expansion of steel buying during October, which it was felt had probably more than offset the small increase in mill operations.

Backlog decreased slightly in October, 1931, but in the four or five years preceding the corporation added to its tonnage during that month.

ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT LOWER IN NOV. 5 WEEK

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Electric power output in the week ended Nov. 5 decreased about 8,000,000 kilowatt hours from the previous week, totaling 1,525,410,000. It was the first decline in several weeks, indicating a seasonal recession.

The decrease from the like 1931 period was 6.3 per cent, the most favorable comparison since early in the year, while the reaction from the previous week compared with a decrease of 23,000,000 kilowatt hours between the weeks of Oct. 29 and Nov. 5 in 1931.

On the Atlantic seaboard output was 2.6 per cent down from last year, compared with a decrease of 3.1 per cent shown in the previous week. Improvement was also noted in the central industrial region, with a decrease of 7.8 per cent against 9.2 per cent in the previous week.

GASOLINE STOCKS DROP 507,000 BARRELS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—American Petroleum Institute estimates a decline of 507,000 barrels in the total storage of motor fuel during the week ended Nov. 5. At the close of the week there were 48,970,000 barrels on hand.

Operations at refineries last week showed a reduction to 55.5 per cent from 56.6 per cent the preceding week, runs to stills declining to 2,000,000 barrels daily from 2,040,000 barrels.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 10—Weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Nov.10	Nov.3
Circulation	£361,210	£361,472
Public deposits	20,427	7,018
Private deposits	113,715	137,568
Bankers' accounts	79,858	102,621
Other accounts	33,857	34,897
Government securities	68,953	78,813
Other securities	29,586	29,488
Disc and advances	11,799	11,953
Securities	17,787	17,535
Reserves	54,233	53,988
Prop res to liab	40.4%	37.3%
Bullion	140,443	140,460
Bank rate	2%	2%

NEW YORK MARKETS OPEN

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—New York financial markets will be open tomorrow, Armistice Day. Trading on the stock exchange will be suspended for two minutes at 11 o'clock in observance of the anniversary.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP) Consols for money today were 54½; De Beers 4¼ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates short and three-month bills 1 7/16 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Nov. 10—Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	6 18½	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14½	14⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	31	31
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38	33
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68½	68½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86¾	86
Amer T&T 4s '36	101½	101⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅛	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75½	75
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75⅛	75⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅛	91⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79⅛	79⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89¾	89¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77½	77½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	64¼	64
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35⅛	35⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	96	96
Balt & O 4s PLE&V div '41	69	69
Balt & O 5s Tol & C div '59	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	61½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	29⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45¾	42½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	42½	41½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49	49
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	94½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	12	12
Boston & Maine 5s '67	64	63
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8	8
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¼	105¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	113	113
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79½	79½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¼	104¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	101¾
Bur Cr N 5s '34	58½	58½
Bush Term con 5s '55	45	44½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	50	50
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	67	67
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85½	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85½	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92	91¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91¼	91¼
Can North 4½s '35	98½	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	69⅛	69⅛
Can South 5s A '62	90	90
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18	18
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	79½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	55	54½
Certainteed 5½s '48	38⅞	38⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	64½	64½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅜	95⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	82¼	82¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	42¼	42¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	81¾	81¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15¼	15
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	105
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	31¼	31
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	55	55
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	7⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	24½	24
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17⅞	16½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	62	62
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23⅞	23⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4¾s gm	62½	52½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	36	35
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	31½	31½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19⅞	19¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¼	97¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111	111
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	66	65
Childs Co 5s '43	29	29
Chile Copper 5s '47	35⅛	35½
Cin Gas & Elc 4s '68 A	95	94⅜
Cin Terminal 5s 2020	101⅜	101⅜
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75½	75½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	47⅜	47⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46¼	46¼
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	54	54
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	80	79¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	80
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	101¾	101⅝
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101⅞	101¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89¼	89¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25⅜	25⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	94	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39	39
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	39½	39½
Den & Rrio G Wn 5s '55	17	16
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	25
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '52 V	100¾	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅞	87⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	65	65
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28⅞	28½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44	44
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28⅞	28
Fed Metal 7s '34	90	90
Ft Worth & Den City Ry	91	91
Gannett 6s '42	77	77
GenBak Co 5½s '40	98⅞	98⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	54½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76½	76½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	89½	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99⅝	99⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅛	102
Great Northern 4½s '61	75	74¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	46	46
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	53	52¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68	66¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	43
Hoe & Co 6½s 34	15	15
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48½	48½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	81½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101⅞
Il Central 4s '53	48	48
Il Central 4¾s '66	38	36⅛
Il Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44¾	44⅜
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44½	43
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¼	46⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62½	62½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	43
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	41½	41½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	31⅜	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	36¾	35½
IntTel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42	40¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38½	36½
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	45½	45
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101⅞	101⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	59
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89⅜	89⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33	33
Kings Co Tl 4s '49	70¼	70¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65	65
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76	76
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	92	92
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44½	44½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	47	46½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68⅛	68⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81	81
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83¾	83¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	92⅜	92⅜
LoLuis Arkansas 5s '69	32½	32
LoLuis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
L&N uni 4s '40	84½	84½
L&N 3s StL div '80	46	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26	23⅞
Man S W Colz 5s '34	85	83
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	88½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95½	95½
Metro Water 5½s '50	66¾	66¾
Mich Cen 4½s '79	70	70
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80¾	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	46	46¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	75¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16	14½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23½	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27¾	27¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	28¼	28¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14½	13½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85½	84½
Nat Steel 5s	77⅝	77¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102	102
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¾	106⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	82½	82½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72⅞	72¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	70
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45⅞	45⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58¼	57
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	72	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18	18
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22	22
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 R ct	33	33
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62½	62½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	43	43
NY Edison 5s '51 "C"	105½	105½
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅞	112¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	50	50
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	63
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73½	73
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	63	63
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	48½	48½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	63	63
Norf & W con 4s '96	94⅜	93⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¼	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	59½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82	81⅞
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78	77¾
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	65	65
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Owens Il Class 5s	98½	97⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	29	29
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s 40 ct	36½	36½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	36½	36½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22¾	22
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	24	23
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64½	63
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	81½	81½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¾	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	108	108
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	65	65
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	81	81
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50	50
Phil Railway 4s '37	22½	22½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	83	83
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	85	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	54¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	31
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¼	95
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71¼	71¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	58½	58½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	82¼	82¼
Revere Copp & Br 6s '48	61½	61½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30½	30
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9⅛	9⅛
St Louis & SF ct sta	9⅛	9⅛
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	35	35
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81½	81¼
Shell Union 5s '47	79½	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82¾	82⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¼	92⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65⅛	65⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅛	105
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49¾	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48	47
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47	46½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47¾	46
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64	64
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25	25
Southern Ry con 5s '94	59½	59½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	32½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '456	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	97⅞
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97¾	97¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	41⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21¾	21½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	55	55
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83¼	83
Union Pacific 4½s '67	83	83
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44	44
Utah Lt &Trac 5s '44	62⅞	62⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29¼	28¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s 47	32⅛	31
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91	90¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	47	47
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	33	33
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7	7
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	16⅜	16⅜
Warren Bros 6s 41	40⅜	40¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	103
West Shore 4s 2361	73	73
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	57⅞	56
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	84	84
Western Pacific 5s A '46	31½	31½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	57⅜	57
Western Union 6½s '36	76	76
Western Union 5s '60	57⅛	57
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	65	65
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	65½	65½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov 10	Last Nov 8
3½s '47	101.14	101.10	101.12	101.12
1st 4¼s conv '47	102.6	102.1	102.4	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7
US 3s reg	96.3	96.3	96.3	
US 3s '55	96.14	96	96.1	96.9
US 3¼s '49	97.25	97.16	97.16	97.22
US 3¼s '43 Mar	101.4	101	101	
US 3¼s '43 June	101.4	101	101	101.1
US 3¼s '47	100.25	100.21	100.21	100.24
US 3¼s '56	101.28	101.21	101.27	101.30
US 4s '54	103.28	103.23	103.23	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.6	107.2	107.2	107.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		16½		16½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55		46½		46½
Antioquia 7s C '45		8½		8½
Antwerp 5s '58		80¾		80¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60		49½		49½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60		49½		49½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		49⅞		49⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61		49		49
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A		48½		48½
Australia 4½s '56		70¾		70½
Australia 5s '55		75¾		75¼
Australia 5s '57		76		75½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57		48		48
Austria Hydro 6½s		37		37
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57		38		38
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45		48⅛		48
Belgium (King) 6s '55		96⅝		96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		99⅝		99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55		104		103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56		102½		102¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		50⅜		50⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55		48⅜		48¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45		16½		16½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34		104¼		104¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57		17		17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		17		17
Brazil (US) 8s '41		20¾		20⅝
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww		59½		59½
Bremen 7s '35		56½		56¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62		25		25
Bulgaria 7½s '68		23¼		23¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46		11½		11
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		98½		97
Canada (Dom) 4s '60		84		84
Canada (Dom) 5s '52		96½		96¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46		11		11
Chile (Bank) 6s '61		9½		9⅜
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57		11		10
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61		13¼		13¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61		9½		9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60		7¾		7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61		9¾		9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		7½		7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62		7¾		7¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63		7¾		7¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60		4⅞		4⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47		24		24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan		31		31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct		31		30¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52		75½		75½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54		74⅛		73
Cordoba (City) 7s '57		12¾		12¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42		26½		26½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51		27		27
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45		39½		39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51		99		99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62		75¾		75½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55		91¾		91¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42		92		92
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta		80½		80½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42		52		52
Duke Price Power 6s '66		49½		49¼
Dutch El 6s '47		100½		100½
Dutch El sf 6s '62		100⅝		100⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war		91⅜		91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50		72½		72½
Finnish A 6½s '54		63		63
Framerican Dev 7½s '42		100½		100½
Frankfort 6½s '53		36		36
French (Rep) 7s '49		117¼		117¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41		122⅜		122⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34		53¾		53
German 7s '49		70½		70¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38		56		56
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60		48		47⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60		48¼		48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50		57		56
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts		40		40
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48		36½		35½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40		37⅜		37
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65		50¼		50
Graz 8s '54		46¼		46¼
Greek 6s '68		25		24½
Greek 7s '64		34		34
Hansa 6s '39 ww		40		40
Harpen 6s '49 ww		54¾		54¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60		60¼		60
Iseder Steel 6s '48		40		39⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52		88¾		88¾
Italy (King) 7s '51		97¾		97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50		36½		36½
Jap (Im Govt) 5½s '65		49½		49
Jap (Im Govt) 6½s '54		62		61¾
Karstadt 6s '43		28		28¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww		78		77⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34		104¼		104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34		104¼		104⅛
Medellin 6½s '54		8½		8½
Meridionale El 7s '57		88		88
Milan (City) 6½s '52		82¼		82¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59		15		15
New South Wales 5s '57		74		74
New South Wales 5s '58		72		72
Nord Rys 6½s '50		104¾		104¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47		42⅞		42½
Norway (King) 5s '63		78¾		78¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65		81½		81½
Norway (King) 6s '44		86		85½
Norway (King) 6s '52		85		85
Nuremberg 6s '52		38⅜		38⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58		46		45⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68		101¾		101¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42		40		40
Peru (Govt) 6s '61		5¼		5¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47		54⅜		54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50		61½		61⅛
Prussia 6½s '51		45⅞		45¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52		48½		48½
Rhinelbe 7s '46		45		44½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55		34⅜		34⅜
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53		8⅛		8⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52		85⅜		85
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww		87¼		87¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53		62¼		62¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68		9½		9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40		56		56
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51		48		48
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45		54		54
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62		20		19½
Silesia Bk 6s '47		41		41
Styria (Prov) 7s '46		40		40
Sydney 5½s '55		69		68¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54		96¼		96¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61		44		43¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53		37⅛		36⅞
Tyrol 7s '52		44¼		44¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37		105¼		105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51		38		37¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64		33		32½
Vienna 6s '52		51¼		51
Warsaw 7s '58		41		40¾
Westphalia El 6s '53		39⅞		39¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61		50½		50

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.

DETROIT, Nov. 10—Packard Motor Car Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $4,416,799 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net profit of $14,080 a year before.

Two Companies That Report Improvement

THAT there are concerns which seem able to turn adverse times to account is evidenced by reports from the J. C. Penney Company and the Beech-Nut Packing Company. The former is a chain system which covers a large portion of the United States, with its 1477 stores. Its gross sales for October indicate that the better feeling and increased customer demand experienced in September was maintained throughout October, when sales aggregated $16,752,267, compared with $17,965,295 in the like month of 1931. While this was a decline of 6.

TROJANS MUST FACE OREGON

Important Game in Pacific Coast Conference Football Race

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
So. California	4	0	0	70	7	1.000
U. C. L. A.	3	0	0	31	13	1.000
Wash. State	4	0	1	57	28	.800
Oregon	2	1	1	51	18	.667
Washington	2	1	1	50	33	.667
California	1	0	2	16	40	.333
Stanford	1	0	3	46	44	.250
Idaho	1	0	3	19	56	.250
Montana	0	0	3	19	76	.000
Oregon State	0	0	4	12	56	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—Southern California's Trojans again claim the spotlight in the football championship race of the Pacific Coast Conference. The title-defenders, with four games won, receive Oregon at Los Angeles. The Webfeet won their second victory in four Conference appearances last week.

Close second to this game in popular interest is the traditional contest between Washington State and Washington at Seattle, Wash. The former won its fourth victory in five starts, while Washington won its second in four, last week. California, defeated last Saturday, receives Idaho, another defeated eleven, at Berkeley. Two consistent losers, Oregon State and Montana, have a chance to break into the winning column by meeting at Corvallis, Ore.

Outsiders are taken on by U. C. L. A., and Stanford. The former, which is undefeated and shows three Conference victories to tie for first place on percentages, had an open date last week to get ready for St. Mary's, which lost to Fordham, 14 to 0, in an eastern intersectional game. Stanford, again a loser in Conference play, receives the California Aggies at Palo Alto, Calif.

Trojans Confirm Power

The Trojans confirmed their reputed power before 75,000 spectators in the Olympic Stadium when they scored four touchdowns and three after-points on the California Bears. Homer Griffith '34, quarterback, scored three of the major marks, and his substitute, Irving Warburton, counted the other. E. F. Smith '33, tackle, executed three place kicks perfectly. Smith also blocked the punt that resulted in the first touchdown. The Trojans last year defeated Oregon's Webfeet, 52 to 0.

Oregon won its important traditional battle, defeating Oregon State 12 to 6. A second tie in two years was avoided by a 65-yard punt return performed by M. V. Temple '34, halfback, in the final period. The Webfeet came from behind in the second quarter, when Michael Mikulak '34, fullback, smashed through the line.

Power drives earned a 12-to-0 victory for Washington State over Idaho. The Cougars battered away at their lighter opponents for three periods, with George Theodorates '35, fullback, H. C. Moses '33, halfback, and Oliver Arbelbide '34, quarterback, carrying the ball. In the fourth period a 60-yard march finally sent T. M. Davis '33, over the line, and shortly Moses, with perfect interference, dashed 71 yards for the other touchdown.

Huskies Come From Behind

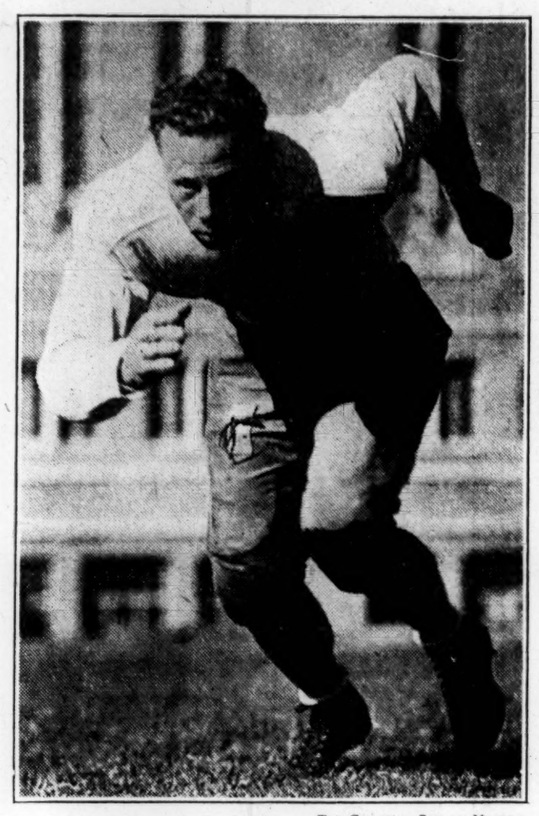
With thrilling runs and intercepted passes, Washington's Huskies defeated the Stanford Indians, 18 to 13. The Huskies had to come from behind. In the third period John Acherberg '33, threaded a broken field for 83 yards to score. In the fourth period Colin S. Howard '33, center, caught a Stanford pass on his own 42-yard line and dashed to the goal. Another intercepted pass led to the third touchdown, scored by Paul Sulkosky '35, on a 23-yard run. The Huskies defeated the Cougars 12 to 0, in last year's meeting.

California, though losing to the Trojans, achieved the distinction of making the season's first score against them. This came in the fourth period. A pair of shifty backs, Henry W. Schaldach '33, and Leon Valianos '33, ran and passed for the Golden Bears to gain more yardage and more first downs than the Trojans. A pass from the 35-yard line, going deep into the end zone, was brought down by D. C. Meek '35, end, for the touchdown. The Bears defeated the Idaho Vandals last year, 18 to 0, and look for another victory this week-end.

By reputation Oregon State should be favored over Montana, though the Beavers were beaten by Oregon last week. This game was fairly close, however, on a slippery field, and Oregon State had the lead in the second quarter when H. W. Moe '33, halfback, scored the touchdown. Montana had a week off, and should be in good condition. Last year the Beavers defeated the Grizzlies 19 to 0.

Stanford showed better offensively against Washington, though defeated. The Indians made a 47-yard march to the goal for the touchdown in the opening period, mostly a power attack varied by two short passes. In the final moments of the game they advanced 68 yards on two passes, with H. K. Allen '32, quarterback, throwing 35 yards to D. L. Colvin '32, end, who dashed 20 yards to the goal. The opponent for this Saturday, California Aggies, has been beaten by other Conference teams, and Stanford expects to sustain the custom.

A Vandal Halfback



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHN H. NORBY '34
University of Idaho Football Team.

Fraternity Wins—Class A Surprise

METROPOLITAN CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia University C.	2	0	8	2	1.000
Fraternity Squash T. C.	2	1	10	5	.667
Yale Club	1	1	7	8	.467
Crescent Athletic Club	1	1	7	3	.500
New York Athletic Club	1	1	6	4	.500
Princeton Club	1	2	7	8	.333
Harvard Club	0	3	0	15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, playing on its home courts, scored a surprise victory in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship yesterday, when the third round was completed. Encountering the champion team of the New York Athletic Club, it won the odd match from them, when Leonard S. Green defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, coming from behind in the last two games to win at 6—15, 18—15, 18—16. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, made his first appearance in competition this season, and defeated Milton Baron, but the match was decided before his individual match came on.

This placed the Columbia University Club in the lead, with two victories and no defeats, though they were idle, having a bye.

The other victors of the day, were Yale Club, which took the odd match from Princeton Club, on the Yale Club courts, and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, which made a clean sweep on its home courts over Harvard Club, which has yet to win an individual match. The summary:

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—11.

L. S. Green, Fraternity, defeated P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., 6—15, 18—15, 18—16.

R. R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, defeated Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 17—15.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—13.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 15—8.

YALE CLUB 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 13—15, 15—10, 18—13.

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—8, 18—15.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 5—15, 15—4, 18—15.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 14—17, 15—12, 15—7.

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, won from H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, by default.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, won from Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, by default.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—6.

Frank C. Hart, Crescent, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—18, 15—11.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—6.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—18, 18—13, 15—6.

YALE CLUB WINS AT SQUASH RACQUETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Two more teams got into action in the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday, when the deferred match between Rockaway Hunting Club and Yale Club was staged on the courts of the latter. Yale Club won by a score of 5 to 0, and is now tied with Harvard Club on both rounds and individual matches.

The other two teams still competing in the event, Princeton Club and University Club, will get into action next week. The summary:

YALE CLUB 5, ROCKAWAY CLUB 0

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated H. S. Kniffin, 15—6, 15—12, 15—9.

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated J. H. Harper Jr., 15—6, 15—17, 15—10, 18—15.

G. H. Cox, Yale Club, defeated F. R. Gammon, 15—12, 15—8, 9—15, 15—9.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated Shippen Davis, 15—13, 15—13, 8—15, 7—15, 15—10.

J. K. Mabon, Yale Club, defeated W. R. Stephan, 15—9, 15—11, 15—8.

HAINSWORTH ELECTED CAPTAIN

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (AP)—George Hainsworth, goaltender, has been appointed playing captain of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League for the coming season, Leo Dandurand, manager of the flying Frenchmen, announced yesterday. By a new ruling of the N. H. L. governors, each club must have a captain, who alone will be privileged to argue with referees or umpires on the ice.

AUDY-PEDEN TEAM WINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jules Audy, 18-year-old rider from Montreal, and William (Torchy) Peden of Vancouver Tuesday night won Chicago's twenty-eighth international six-day bicycle race, defeating the Italian-American pair of Alfredo Binda and Normal Hill in a brilliant finish at the Chicago Stadium. Both teams covered 2656 miles, nine laps, but the Canadians scored 823 points to 461 for Binda and Hill.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Tufts 1, Harvard J. V. 0.
West Point 6, Lafayette 1.

UNDEFEATED TEAMS TO MEET

Southwest Football Title Depends on the Texas-Texas Christian Game

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Tex. Christian	3	0	0	78	12	1.000
Texas	3	0	0	51	12	1.000
Rice	2	0	1	31	25	.667
Arkansas	1	0	2	39	52	.333
Texas A. & M.	0	2	1	0	17	.333
So. Methodist	0	1	2	6	27	.167
Baylor	0	1	3	6	66	.125

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 10—Despite the fact that the Southwest Conference football race will have two more weeks to go, football critics are predicting that the title will be determined Friday on the Fort Worth gridiron when the two Conference leaders, Texas Christian and the University of Texas, meet in the headline game of the Southwest. Both colleges, undefeated in Conference competition, have the best elevens in recent years.

The even numbered years have been the best for Texas teams, and this season is no exception. In 1928 and 1930 the Longhorns won the Conference championship. This year the Steers have one of the "classiest" backfield combinations seen in the Southwest in many seasons. On the other hand, the Horned Frogs have a powerful line, composed of heavy fast men. Friday's contest will likely be a battle between a good line and an equally good backfield. But at that neither eleven lacks all-around ability. Texas's line is not weak and the Frog backfield cannot be overlooked. Thirty-five points have been scored by Texas's opponents in seven games, while the Texas Christian backfield has rolled up a total of 245 points in eight contests.

Longhorns Have Won Last Two

The Longhorns have won the last two games from the Christians. In 1931 Texas kept Texas Christian University from tying Southern Methodist University for the title by defeating the Frogs 10 to 0, the only defeat of the Christians in Conference competition. In 1930 the Steers won 7 to 0.

Rice Institute will renew its gridiron rivalry with Texas A. & M. in College Station Saturday. The Aggies have not scored a point in Conference competition and will enter the contest as the underdogs.

Southern Methodist University will attempt to break into the Conference winning column this week-end by defeating Arkansas. However, with their surprise showing against Rice Institute last week, the Razorbacks will be the favorite over the Texas team.

Baylor will meet Texas Tech Friday in a non-Conference contest. Texas Tech has an exceptionally good team this year and will be expected to win from the Bears.

In last week's games, Texas gained a tie for the top position in the Southwest standing by defeating the Baylor University Bears, 19 to 0, while Texas Christian University was whipping a non-Conference team, Simmons University, 27 to 0. Texas A. & M. College and Southern Methodist University played a scoreless tie and it took a last-minute drive for Rice Institute to nose out an inspired Arkansas team, 12 to 7.

Unless the unexpected happens, Arkansas, Texas A. & M., Southern Methodist, and Baylor were put out of the running for the title by last week's results.

Saves Regular Players

Saving his regular players for the all-important Texas Christian game, Coach Clyde Littlefield used reserve players almost throughout the Baylor game. B. E. Hilliard '35, Steer halfback, annexed two more touchdowns to his total by racing 64 yards on a return punt for the Steers' first markers and skirting end for 15 yards and a touchdown E. A. Koy '33, Texas fullback, made the other touchdown on a 25-yard run around end.

Throwing aside power plays and using passes and laterals, the Horned Frogs had little difficulty in gaining a four touchdown margin over the Simmons University Cowboys. The Frogs scored in every quarter except the last when reserves were in the game.

Although superior throughout the contest, the Rice Institute Owls had a scare in their game against Arkansas. A last-quarter rally was all that saved the Owls. The Razorbacks scored first on a 25-yard pass from T. B. Murphy '34 to E. O. Geiser '35. Geiser added the extra point. The Institute eleven scored shortly after, but failed to kick the extra point. Until the middle of the fourth quarter the Hogs held; then Rice launched a drive from its territory which resulted in the winning points.

The Texas Aggies and Southern Methodist Mustangs, both in quest of their first Conference victory, played four quarters without a score. Both had opportunities to tally, but neither was able to take advantage of the chances. The Mustangs at one time were as close as the 8-yard line, while the Aggies came as near as the 9-yard mark.

The Southwest has a new individual scoring leader after last week's games. B. E. Hilliard 35, Texas halfback, took the lead away from Richard (Red) Oliver '33, Texas Christian back, by scoring two touchdowns against Baylor to bring his total to 55 points. Oliver has 54 points. E. A. Koy '33, Texas fullback, is in third position with 50 points.

TWO RUGBY PLAYERS BARRED

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 10 (AP)—Walter Masters and Rolf Carlsten, two former University of Pennsylvania backfield stars, who have become famous in Canadian amateur Rugby, were banished yesterday from the Inter-Provincial Rugby Union on the grounds that they were both professionals. Masters and Carlsten, members of the Ottawa Rough Riders, frankly admitted that they had played minor league baseball in the United States after graduation from Pennsylvania, but said they had believed the playing code in Canada was similar to that in England, where an athlete may be a professional in one sport and still compete as an ameteur in another.

OXFORD LOSES TO LEICESTER

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Oxford University yesterday was defeated by Leicester, 21 to 5, in a Rugby Union match, and Abertillery won from Crumlin, 3 to 0. Leeds conquered Bradford Northern, 37 to 20, in a match of the Rugby League.

Scottish League Defeats English

FINAL INTERNATIONAL INTERLEAGUE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Scottish League	2	0	0	7	1	4
English League	1	0	1	5	5	2
Irish League	0	0	2	3	9	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 10—The Scottish Association Football League defeated the English League here yesterday, 3 goals to 0, and so gained its first victory on English soil since 1914 and won outright the interleague championship, which last season resulted in a triple tie. Yesterday's happenings came as a considerable surprise to critics because the English League representatives usually win this encounter and the match was regarded here as something in the nature of tryout for the English players expected to play for the motherland in the international tournament proper.

The English and Scottish leagues have now met on 37 occasions, the former being victorious 21 times and the latter only 10. These figures contrast strongly with the results of the "full" international matches whereof Scotland has won 25 to England's 17.

The English League team was considered this season unusually strong and the showing of the players yesterday was watched with special interest in view of the international match with Wales next week and the game with Austria scheduled for Dec. 7.

The English team was composed greatly of experienced men, and A. Talbot, Aston Villa's center halfback, was the only player who has not worn international colors before. The Scottish League side, on the other hand, contained several newcomers blended with old campaigners.

As the game wore on the Scots became increasingly methodical and worked much better as a team than the English. Two minutes from the interval they obtained their first goal, the ball traveling right across the field from Archibald, right-winger, for Napier, left-winger, to fire in a splendid shot. In the first 10 minutes of the second period the Englishmen improved and the Scotsmen were penned into their own half of the pitch. After that, however, the Englishmen deteriorated as a team and the Scots recommenced their attacking movements. Napier added a second goal with a long curling shot, and one minute from that time Dewar, dashing center-forward, obtained the third tally. The summary:

SCOTTISH LEAGUE	ENGLISH LEAGUE
Napier, lw	rw, Hulme
McPhail, il	ir, Smith
Dewar, c	c, Brown
Marshall, ir	il, Johnson
Archibald, rw	lw, Houghton
Geatons, lhb	rhb, Strange
Johnstone, chb	chb, Talbot
Meiklejohn, rhb	lhb, Campbell
Mcgonagle, lb	rb, Goodall
Crapnell, rb	lb, Blenkinsop
Jackson, g	g, Hibbs

Score—Scottish League 3, English League 0. Scorers—Napier 2, Dewar for Scottish League. Referee—G. T. Davies. Time—Two 45m. periods.

MATSUYAMA LEADS EASTERN DIVISION

THREE-CUSHION ELIMINATION

(Eastern Division)

Player and Home	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan	3	1	.750
Jose Chamaco, Cuba	2	1	.667
Frank S. Scoville, Buffalo	2	1	.667
William Greenwood, N. Y.	2	2	.500
James Beecher, Buffalo	0	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Frank S. Scoville of Buffalo and Jose Chamaco of Cuba, were pushed out of the unbeaten class yesterday in the eastern three-cushion billiards elimination tournament to select a representative for the section in the world championship next month, as the result of two of the matches in the series yesterday at Doyle's Academy, and are now tied for second place, with two victories and one defeat each. Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan, who was responsible for the defeat of Scoville, now leads at 3—1.

William Greenwood of New York disposed of Chamaco in the afternoon, 50 to 39 in 53 innings, with a high run of 9, while in the other afternoon game Matsuyama scored over James Beecher, also of Buffalo, 50 to 42 in 72 innings, with a high run of 7.

The Japanese was also victor in the evening match against Scoville, 50 to 41, completing his string in 50 innings, with runs of 5 as the best for both contestants.

E. K. HALL PASSES ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 10—Edward K. Hall, chairman of the football rules committee since 1911 and Dartmouth's most distinguished alumnus in the sporting world, passed on this morning at his Hanover home. Mr. Hall was graduated from Dartmouth in 1893 and received his degree in law from Harvard in 1896. He had a distinguished career as a business executive and lawyer and after serving as a member of the Massachusetts bar he gave up his practice to become connected with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Two years ago he resigned as vice-president of the company to "come back home" to Hanover where he was associated with the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration as lecturer on industrial relations. His close relationship with Dartmouth College has been manifested in his gift of Dick Hall's house and his development of the athletic council. From 1915 to 1923 he served as trustee of Dartmouth College. Early this year Mr. Hall succeeded in bringing the football rules committee to Hanover for their annual meeting and he was instrumental in securing the several changes in the rules to safeguard the players.

TAX COLLECTIONS IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, N. C., Nov. 10—Despite the short crop and scarcity of money in this section of the country tax collections are much better than at this time last year. To Nov. 1, $30,045 had been paid against $11,814 for the same period last year.

. G. H. CANADIANS WIN, 6 TO 2

LONDON, Nov. 10 (By Canadian Press)—The Grosvenor House Canadians last night defeated Germany, 6 to 2, in an ice hockey match. It was the second defeat for the Germans on their English tour. They lost to a representative English team Monday, 2 to 1, although they won their first game against England at Birmingham last Saturday night, 4 to 2.

NORWICH ELECTS CARR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 10—Richard J. Carr of Dedham, Mass., has been elected captain of the Norwich University pony polo team for next season. Carr, a junior, plays the back position and his work this fall with the varsity team has been brilliant.

DOYLE REPLACES MOHLER

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy announced today that E. H. Mohler, Navy baseball coach, will be replaced by Lieut. A. K. Doyle, U. S. N., who will act as coach and officer representative for the 1933 team.

ARROWS-CUBS PLAY OVERTIME TIE 2—2

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	0	1	0	2	2	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	1
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULT NOV. 9

Boston 2, Philadelphia 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 10—Boston Cubs made an auspicious start in the opening of the Canadian-American Ice Hockey League by staging a rally to hold the Philadelphia Arrows to a 2-to-2 overtime tie at the Arena here last night.

Happy Harnott tied the score with less than six minutes left in the third period, while Ted Saunders accounted for the other Boston goal early in the second period. Yank Boyd and Eddie Burke, former Boston players, tallied for the Arrows during the second period.

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA
Klein, Harnott, Weir, lw	rw, Boyd, Phillips, Pratt
Cook, O'Neill, King, Benson, c	c, Burke, Conn, Anderson, Hudson
Saunders, Buckles, Ingram, rw	lw, McGoldrick, Runge
Foster, Weir, ld	rd, Peters, McCaffrey
J. Jerwa, Davie, rd	ld, Nichols, Desmarais
Jackson, g	g, Kerr

Score—Boston 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Saunders and Harnott for Boston; Boyd and Burke for Philadelphia. Assists—Davie, Benson and Foster for Boston; Desmarais and McGoldrick for Philadelphia. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Lineman—Healy. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLOMBIAN SHIPS TO LINK AMERICAS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The Colombian Steamship Company has completed arrangements to charter the steamship Pastores from the United Fruit Company and to operate it in the new passenger service between New York, Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia and Panama. The new service will be inaugurated with the sailing of the steamship Colombia from this port on Nov. 24, according to an announcement today.

Because of their exceptionally fast speed, the Pastores, the Colombia and the Haiti will make the run from New York to Port-au-Prince, in 3½ days, to Kingston in 4½ days and to Puerto Colombia in 5½ days. Cristobal will be reached in about eight days out of New York.

The Colombian Line is featuring a series of low-priced all-expense cruises in connection with its new passenger service which makes possible a number of short and long vacation trips.

BROWN TO CONFER HONORARY DEGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—Three leaders in as many fields of art will receive honorary degrees from Brown University at a special convocation Saturday next. They are Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor and musician; Mr. Oliver LaFarge 2d, archæologist and author of "Laughing Boy," Pulitzer prize-winning novel in 1929, and Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

The convocation will be part of the program of the Institute of Art at the university this week. It is the first special convocation since 1926, when Mr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, chief of the division of Asiatic Exploration, Museum of Natural History, New York, received honorary degrees.

ENGINEERS ELECT CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. F. L. Moser of Charlotte was elected chairman of the North Carolina section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the fall meeting of the association at the North Carolina State College here.

AMERICAN SHIP & COMMERCE

American Ship & Commerce Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $145,756 after expenses, interest, etc., compared with net income of $9111 in the first nine months of 1931.

Italy Holds Scales of Europe

★ ★ ★

Il Duce Sets Example of Open Diplomacy; Asks United States to Wipe Out Debts

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—It is characteristic of the uncertainty that prevails in European diplomacy that, despite the apparent precision of Signor Mussolini's Turin speech, it is still believed in many circles that Italian policy is hesitant, and may, in accordance with circumstances, throw its weight in either side of the scale. There are unquestionably a number of points on which the Duce has reached a decision; but on the ultimate alignment of Italy there is some ambiguity.

Principally it is remarked that Signor Mussolini has openly taken control of foreign affairs. Signor Dino Grandi naturally worked as Foreign Minister under the instructions of his chief; but his personality was such that he appeared to modify and soften the more downright statements of Signor Mussolini. In particular he showed a devotion to the League of Nations which was not always displayed by the Duce.

With the appointment of Signor Grandi to the London Embassy, there was considerable speculation as to whether Italy would remain in the League. A number of authoritative statements gave rise to the most pessimistic prognostications. But Signor Mussolini, on consideration, seems to have disposed of them. He affirms that Italy will remain in the League. That is to the good. Yet the reasons he gives are not altogether satisfactory. He suggests that the League is in difficulties, and that this is not the moment to abandon it.

★ ★ ★

Moreover, the idea of Signor Mussolini would appear to be to base the League upon a four-square understanding of the great powers—France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. There is much to be said for such an understanding; but there is a sense in which this idea, which is tantamount to a European concert, is in opposition to the original League idea, which postulates the equality of the small and large nations.

In respect of disarmament, Italy repeats its desire for a general leveling down, but it likewise repeats the condition that Italy must be as strong as any other European country. That is precisely the bone of contention. Naturally equality for Italy means equality for Germany, and Italian sympathy for the German case is unabated.

No nation must dominate Europe. Italy is against the hegemony of France, but it is, by the same token, against the hegemony of Germany. It follows that although Italy is at present on the side of Germany, both in respect of armaments and the revision of treaties, it is always possible that if circumstances change, Italian policy too will change. Moreover, the revision of treaties cannot be pushed far without coming into serious collision with Italian interests; for there were incorporated in Italy 200,000 Germans and more than 400,000 Slavs.

★ ★ ★

While both France and Great Britain are still puzzled as to the consequences of Lausanne, Italy takes an unequivocal stand. Lausanne practically cleaned the slate of reparations. But on the other side of the slate are the debts. Signor Mussolini does not hesitate to affirm that as reparations have gone, so must debts go. He made an eloquent appeal to the United States to recognize this position.

An English comment on this part of his discourse is so pertinent that it should be repeated. The News-Chronicle of London writes: "It was always necessarily implied in the Lausanne reparations settlement that a debt settlement must and would follow. Signor Mussolini has simply said out loud what the powers preferred to say under their breath. A good deal has happened, and things that could not be said aloud without danger can now be proclaimed from the housetops."

In this matter, then, as in many others, Signor Mussolini has made himself the spokesman not merely of Italy but of Europe. The newspaper from which I have quoted regards his speech as "a stimulating example of open diplomacy in practice," and it regrets that a dictator should set an example of plain speaking for which democrats have always clamored.

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FUTURE CAREER OF Y. W. C. A. IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from Page 1)

thetic understanding of her needs and a constant emphasis upon spiritual realities."

It is a long and honorable history which the organization has reaching back to 1855 in England when according to the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, "ladies did not do much with making and seconding motions. They had a cup of tea together, talked about things, prayed over them and did what seemed best."

What seemed best at that time was the opening by her of the "General Female Training Institute" and the starting by Miss Emma Robarts of a "Prayer Union." Three years later following a great religious revival in New York City the first "Ladies Christian Association" in the United States was founded, admitting "any lady who is in good standing in an evangelical church" upon the payment "annually of $1 in advance."

Boston, the birthplace and cradle of many movements, gave the first young women's association to the country for "the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support."

First Student Center

The first student center was at Normal University in Illinois in 1873, the beginning of work for "teen-age" girls at Oakland, Calif., in 1881, the first country association in Pleasant Valley, Iowa, in 1884, and the first national association founded in 1886 by midwest states.

By 1906 the world's organization of the young women's group had been effected, the first secretary sent to India, and in the factories of Milwaukee and the mills of South Carolina industrial work was under way. The women's group had amplified its program as well and the two associations were beginning to impinge upon each other.

This was the first great test. The women had come together as Mrs. Speer says "out of prayer services to lay hold on the power of God, an awakening sense of power in women, a new sense of responsibility for one another in women, timid beginnings and great faith."

Would timidity or faith conquer? There was a winter of prayer services, months of intelligent study and cooperation, and a single national convention in a quiet Madison Avenue church where a skyscheper now stands.

Faith had the victory and the two associations united to found the present national board with Miss Grace H. Dodge as president. Foreign work was continued, until today the United States branch has secretaries in 13 countries and participates in the world's work in 50 countries. Summer conferences were started, work for colored girls, a studio club in Hollywood. The national administration headquarters was built in New York City. The association was showing its flexibility to meet emergencies when war was declared. The overseas department was organized for which the association received the distinguished service medal, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service." Business and professional women's departments were set up, the first national industrial conference was held in Washington, and work was started in the Canal Zone.

Brought Greater Needs

Those were the days, says Mrs. Speer, when, "for two years money was heaped upon us." But post-war conditions brought greater needs, greater responsibilities and less money. An employment conference was called in New York and women from every part of the nation spent three days considering what could be done with association facilities for education, for recreation, for feeding and housing, how the local branches could use all of these and more to carry forward regular work and yet meet the needs of unemployed women as well.

It is all this present work which will be pictured at the Saturday night meeting in New York City. The entire lower floor and stage will be turned into a picture of the association with 1600 girls from near-by states joining with New York members. Berets of different colors will be worn to distinguish the different branches of service, business, industry, student, colored girls, and foreign, each group being seated together so that the audience looking down from the balconies will see solid splotches of color, with the Girl Reserves the youngest group, in blue berets forming a great triangle which is the association emblem.

The presiding officer will be Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Wayne, Penna., national president, and the speakers will include Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mrs. Speer, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, national director, and Miss Ruth Woodsmall, Y. W. representative in the Near East, who has just completed three years of study of women in the Far East.

What the various groups mean to their members will be told by Miss Claire Voigt of Yonkers, Miss Helen Withall and Miss Alida Taylor of New York City, and Miss Mary Mardani of Brooklyn. Dr. Robert E. Speer will give the benediction.

Boston Art Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy

The first autumn exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists consists of paintings by Mr. H. Dudley Murphy and Mrs. Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Mexican gardens and landscapes and a few still-lifes are the subjects.

When these Bostonian artists travel to tropical climes, they take with them their technical equipment. They do not readapt their style to the richer vegetation and sharper sunlight; they see nature with their customary tranquillity, restraint and impassivity. Their brushstrokes do not become more fleet or more sluggish in the new environment. The Mexican scene is poured into New England molds; its languors, its lush vegetation are moderated, its brilliance subdued.

Yet it is the artist's privilege to make such changes as he chooses, provided he makes them with distinguished result. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are well grounded in pictorial facture, both have high sensitiveness, both have a particular flair for what is majestic in the larger scenes, and for what is decorative in views of smaller compass. Mr. Murphy has a good sense of placing architecture in pictorial arrangement; he gets full design value out of the lines and planes, and establishes accent by contrasting the man-made lines of buildings with the vaguer, less symmetrical forms in nature. There is a logic a thoughtful subordination of parts in his pictures. He is not carried away by any one detail, tempting as the blossoming oleander or spiked cactus may be, or the sharp light upon white stucco in contrast with the deep shadows.

Mrs. Murphy in a set of aquarelles depicts smaller scenes in which old doors, patios, pools, trees figure. The semicircle of an archway cuts across many of the pictures.

There are besides some still-life pictures by Mr. Murphy. Zinnias and dogwood are painted with a totality which leaves nothing to the imagination. The artist achieves the complete visual effect, transferring to the canvas textures, lusters, luminosities, with such veracity that all that is lacking is the perfume of the flowers. This is one variety of virtuosity in painting. It differs from that of the impressionist, the Oriental flower painter or the conventional decorator.

D. A.

Seven-Minute Eclipse Forecast

Almost the longest possible eclipse of the sun, to last about seven minutes, was predicted for 1937 by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, in his talk before members of the Unitarian Club last evening.

"This is especially long for a total eclipse," Professor Shapley said, when it is considered that the recent one lasted only about 90 seconds, but the trouble is it will be visible only at sea and nowhere on land."

Various stereopticon slides were shown by Professor Shapley, designed to show the preparations necessary for observing and photographing eclipses, especially the work of the Harvard expedition to Gray, Maine, for the recent eclipse of Aug. 31. The speaker reviewed the major discoveries of previous eclipse work and answered many questions relative to present-day astronomy. "Not one discovery of major importance resulted from the recent eclipse," he said.

Music

"Hansel and Gretel"

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company yesterday afternoon presented Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," in English.

The charming musical fairy-tale came to pleasing performance. The management had displayed a truly remarkable intelligence in scheduling the rise of the curtain for 3:30, thus making it easily possible for school pupils to attend without deserting their more formal educational pursuits. A large part of the small audience was made up of these art patrons of tender years. It seemed a pity that there were not more of them on hand, but those who did attend gave every evidence of pleasure, not failing to applaud loudly when Hansel and Gretel turned the tables on the Witch.

Miss Bernice Shalker and Miss Clara Shear sang well, if they seemed no more childlike than singing-actresses usually do in these parts. Miss Marion Selee as the Mother and as the Witch gave perhaps the best stage representations of the afternoon. Mr. Stephen Koza revealed an excellent voice, though he was uncertain of his lines and his "business." The indefatigable Mr. Peroni extracted a commendable account of the score from his instrumental forces. At the conclusion of the opera there was time for a brief Ballet Divertissement by the Swoboda-Yurieva Ballet Russe.

L. A. S.

"Madam Butterfly"

The opera last night was Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." One is always inclined to feel with this lovely and elusive opera that the chief business of the singers is not to interfere with the music. Most works in this form are avowedly written to give the principals opportunity to display their powers. In "Madam Butterfly" there is neither place nor need for vocal pyrotechnic. The singers are there as is the orchestra, to assist in the performance of the opera. In this respect one has no complaint of the treatment accorded the work by the San Carlo company last night.

Miss Hizi Koyke, herself a Japanese, will be remembered as having made her début here in this rôle four years ago. She has since added immeasurably to her qualifications for the part. After an inauspicious beginning—she appeared to have been betrayed by the chorus into a false note immediately following her entrance—she gave a moving and sincere interpretation. She has developed the power of reducing full voice to the most exquisite pianissimo in a breath, and her recitatives were not so much sung as confided to the audience. The aria, "One Fine Day," in the second act drew a storm of applause from the half-filled hall.

Mr. Dimitri Onofrei, called upon at the last minute, sang flawlessly throughout. His magnificent voice, given full power in his recitatives, was tempered admirably in his duets with Miss Koyke. Miss Bernice Shalker as Suzuki and Mr. Mario Valle as Sharpless made admirable foils to the principals. A tendency to oversing his part rendered the performance of Mr. Francesco Curci as Goro less satisfactory. The orchestra under Mr. Peroni provided scholarly and sympathetic support.

NO HOLIDAY "EL" SCHEDULE

The Boston Elevated Railway announces it will maintain regular week-day schedules on all rapid transit trains on Armistice Day, tomorrow. Many department stores and other business houses will remain open on the holiday, it is pointed out, and nearly the same amount of traffic is expected. Trolley schedules, however, will be cut somewhat, as normal holiday riding on surface lines is only about two-thirds that of the week-day travel, the Elevated says.

Huntington Tube Plans Are Before Directors of 'El'

Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company today told Mayor James M. Curley that they would take under serious consideration the modified plan for a Huntington Avenue subway which would extend to Gainsboro Street from Arlington Street.

At the close of a meeting at the City Hall the Mayor stated that the trustees, who were also present, thought the proposition was a good one. The entire board of trustees attended with the exception of Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman.

The Mayor pointed out that at this time the building of the subway was particularly opportune in view of the fact that it would save the city $500,000 annually in payments to former service men by providing them with employment for two years. The soldiers are now being supported from soldier relief funds.

One of the benefits of the proposed subway, Mr. Curley said, would be the removal of the trolley reservation on Huntington Avenue, long considered a traffic hazard. It would also enable the city, he added, to develop the avenue into a broad, modern boulevard.

Thanksgiving Day Proclaimed

An opportunity for people of Massachusetts to observe a general day of thanksgiving, as significant during the economic stress of today as "in the darkest days of the Revolution and of civil strife," was proclaimed today by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in a special Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, setting aside Thursday, Nov. 24, as a time for general expressions of gratitude and prayer.

"Through the centuries which have passed since the Pilgrim band came to these shores, the people of Massachusetts have never been unmindful of the Divine Grace which has leavened their tribulations," the proclamation pointed out. "In the darkest days of the Revolution and of civil strife, the citizens of the Commonwealth have always dedicated one day in the year to devout thanksgiving for material blessings vouchsafed them."

The Governor urged that the people of the Commonwealth turn their thoughts to all the "casuals of the depression," celebrating the day with more than the usual religious fervor and "more than our normal generosity toward discouraged and disconsolate brethren."

Traffic Courses Urged in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. Nov. 10—Institution of a course in traffic study as a feature of the high school curriculum, to include actual instruction in the operation of the car on the highways, was advocated here today by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, as a proper step toward the expansion of safety education.

He proposes courses of study in elementary schools for younger pupils, to be developed regularly in the high schools until, when boys and girls reach the age of 16 years, they will have become proficient both as pedestrians and drivers.

Government policy, he says, ought to be directed to education in actual performance through public schools and through every other means of dissemination of information and knowledge which can be devised. "From the very earliest age, children should be taught the potentialities and possibilities of every form of vehicle and not only told about the possible actions of operators, but also have them demonstrated so that they may be well informed."

HOMELESS BOY AID URGED BY KIRSTEIN

Some 200,000 boys have left home and are wandering about the country it has been estimated, according to Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, and president of the Federated Jewish Charities, who spoke yesterday before the twenty-second all-directors' meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at the Copley-Plaza.

The homeless boy problem was mentioned by Mr. Kirstein during the address in which he urged business men to support private social charities in order to safeguard the children who will be the future workers of the nation. The need of keeping unbroken the morale of the present unemployed in order to insure efficient, satisfied workers when industrial conditions have been stabilized was also stressed by the speaker.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Winners of corn husking contest.
5:15 Agricultural markets talk.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit; Eleanor Talcott; piano duo.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NGC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 "Hum and Strum"; vocal.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers' Revel: Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, "Virtuosos"; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Spain of Today," Señor Ernesto Freyre, Consul-General; Spanish concert music.
12:00 NBC, Anson Weeks' Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-308m)

5:00 p.m.—Piano soloist.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: John Erskine; Heywood Broun.
7:00 NBC, Jane Froman's Band.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Jack Buchanan; Eddie Peabody; Colin Keith-Johnston; Broderick and Crawford.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Bob Emery; Cowboy Band.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 Character readings.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Telegraphic report of Boston Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior stock company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, William O Neal; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Instrumental Trio.
8:30 "Hill Billy George."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery"; sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Andrew Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones' Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rhythmic Serenade."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NDC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Program from London.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Dedication of Newton City Hall.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—Boston College-Western Maryland game.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, National Education Association Program.
4:00 p. m.—Armistice Day Service from Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lulu Sanford Tefft, Los Angeles, Calif.
Royal E. Secord, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frances Weaver, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Sophie J. Schlesier, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Herman J. Schlesier, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Frances Walbridge, Springfield, Mass.
Gertrude R. Gates, Agawam, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Jolliffe Badenach, Perth, Western Australia.

BERKSHIRE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Berkshire Street Railway Company reports to Department of Public Utilities for the September quarter net loss of $73,294 and for the nine months a loss of $184,683, compared with a loss of $66,269 in the September, 1931, quarter and loss of $166,287 for the nine months.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition commission; repeats; sample 50c delivered.

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OUR experts pick out your prospects for direct mailing; lists supplied on manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and professionals; up-to-date lists $1.00 per hundred names; addressed circular service. LEYTZE LIST COMPANY, 821 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details R W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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VERMONT TURKEYS

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Native, fancy grade, raised on my farm, 40c per lb., prepaid, market dressed; weight 8 to 18 lbs.; order now for delivery Nov. 22; also maple syrup. R. B. STONE, Rochester, Vt.

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BARGAIN for immediate sale or trade, beautiful modern home surrounded by wonderful 17-acre grove in protected valley near San Diego, California. Address Box 154, Pepper Drive, El Cajon, Calif.

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RYE, N. Y.—Charming Normandy house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, awnings, screened terrace; exclusive section near station; rent $125; sale $19,000. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Rye 671.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

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Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

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ESTABLISHED factory wants new specialty or novelty articles to manufacture on royalty basis; something made on sewing machines preferred. Address B. B. B. CO., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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144-46 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet attractive, sunny 3-room apartment, 2 baths, or 2 rooms and 1 bath, or 1 room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric refrigeration; opposite Museum Park; maid service. STANDISH HALL, 45 West 81st St. (Apt. 23). Telephone Susquehanna 7-2481.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y., 107 E. Genesee St.—Small, comfortable, homelike furnished apartment; rent reasonable.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BUTLER HALL
88 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking Morningside Park
Near Columbia University Campus
1 Room Suites, from $50
2 Room Suites, from $70
3 Room Suites, from $90
Elevator apartments, all outside rooms, refrigeration and serving pantries, high-class dining room, solarium on top floor.
Tel. UNiversity 4-0200

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2508 Ocean Ave.—Five beautiful rooms, sun porch, garage, steam, refrigeration, newly decorated; reasonable; Brighton Line Avenue U.

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MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month or by trip; owner drives; reference, Tuxereil 2-2266. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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REMODELING-ALTERATIONS of every description; small or large. FRIEDA BLEICHER, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Susquehanna 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

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SINGLE house, 7 rooms, bath and sun parlor, extra room and attic on third floor, in Roslindale, Mass.; all improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, single garage; apple, pear, plum trees; near cars, stores, schools, etc.; price $9000; rent $75. Call OWNER, PARKway 2763.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; cars stored with or without service. 1386 Atlantic Ave., near New York Ave. Lafayette 3-0700.

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HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Liebenknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food; care if required. Asp. 8343.

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Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333. Miss Helen Russell, Founder.

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

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DANISH SILVERSMITH—Thoroughly experienced, offers individual or class instruction in jewelry making. ADDA HUSTED-ANDERSEN, 884 Lexington Ave., New York City. Rhi. 4-9059.

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Phone Ronk. 18.

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HARTFORD, CONN., New Britain Ave.—Attractive double house; ideal high location, southern exposure; priced right for quick sale. VICTOR HELLMANN, 75 Pearl St. Phone 2-8619 or 4-1788.

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N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (1-D)—Large, attractive room connecting bath; opposite church; privacy, refinement. 38. Endicott 4-2909.

N. Y. C., 209 West 97th St. (Apt. 2-F)—Comfortable, quiet, convenient; 96th express; single or double. Phone Riverside 9-1952.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Pleasant furnished rooms, 451 Park Ave.; one room with private bath. Monroe 2132-M.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Nicely furnished room, next to bath, for business woman; excellent location. MRS. BANKS, 520 Euclid Ave. Tel. 5-8612.

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PROFITABLE employment for women in five boroughs of New York; work consists of arranging by telephone, appointments for interviews; can be handled without leaving your home; commission on sales closed; give telephone number. Write Box D-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SALESMAN—Experienced heating and plumbing appliances, wishes position any field. Write Box P-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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MEZZO-SOPRANO—Teacher, church soloist; substitute or permanent position; commuting distance New York City. E. K. S., 42 Wayne Ave., East Orange, N. J.

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AVALON, N. J.—For rent, comfortably furnished 9-room cottage for pleasant winter home; near beach; hot water heat, electric light, electric refrigeration, gas, fireplace; rent reasonable. Apply F. H. STRATTON.

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A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

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UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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At Meigs Corner MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

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PERFECTION HOUSEHOLD AND FOOD PRODUCTS
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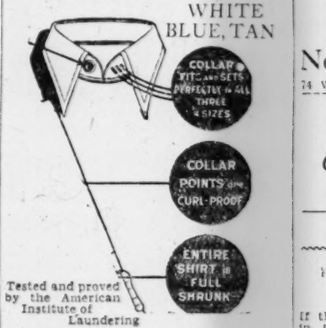

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We are thankful for your orders of the past
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$5-$10 $5-$10

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Contracts for these overcoats were made before the Price advanced *you save by purchasing now.*

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Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
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Home Cooked Dinners 65c
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Quality to Unequaled Prices
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Flowers for Everybody
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BONG'S JEWELRY STORE

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Order Christmas Photos
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Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

Andrews Jewelry Store
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Always a Pleasing Christmas Gift
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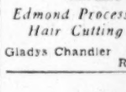

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Incorporated
357 MAIN STREET

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405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
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RUTH I. FOX
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Dinner 75c and $1.00

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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38 EAST AVENUE
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LUNCHES . . . 35c to 75c
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REAL ESTATE
and
INSURANCE
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ELDER'S
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Specialists in Women's Clothes
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BAKER
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General Electric Cleaners
Regular $27.50
Reduced to $22.50
For this month only.
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GEESE, POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
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NEW YORK

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YOUR IMPRINT IN LEATHER
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Is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
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"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

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Quality, Value with Superior Service
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
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Miss JANE BENNETT
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Hats from $3.50 up
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"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
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FOR 81 YEARS
A Reliable Food Store
Delicious Baked Goods
Meats, Poultry, Fish
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Haviland China, 98 piece sets, were $92, sale price $39; 42 piece sets, $46, now $19.50; 32 piece luncheon sets, $8, reduced to $3.95.
Many Other Bargains in Fine China Offered Today
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
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Mammoth Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Drastic reductions in every department, for cash only
Henry Martin Company
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Branches Conveniently Located in All Sections of the City

Buy
The Perfect Time Keeper
A GRUEN WATCH
AT
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Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES
INCORPORATED
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WATERTOWN
This Week Only!
Club Plan Sale
Holmes & Edwards Inlaid
"The Silver that is more than plate"
As Little as $1 Down
Puts a complete set of Holmes & Edwards Inlaid on your table at once.
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"Say It With Flowers"
FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
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Formerly with
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116 ARSENAL STREET Phone 4125

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"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women
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In the Arcade

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We invite you to visit our store to see our seasonable display of household supplies, including
LAMPS, FIREPLACE FITTINGS, etc.
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GOWNS, DRESSES, COATS, WRAPS, Millinery and a New Department featuring NEGLIGEES and LINGERIE, etc.

CHOICE FLOWERS
Telegraphed to all parts of the world
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
154 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Ph. 2222
Branches—New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rye, N. Y.

Turkey for Thanksgiving
We invite you to consult us about Turkey Prices before purchasing.
The PROSPECT MARKET
10 W. POST ROAD Phones 3107—3108
We carry Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
PRINTING and ANLYKE ENGRAVING
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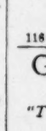
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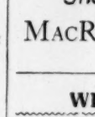
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BEAUTY SALON
Featuring our usual High-Class
Special Permanent Wave, $7.50
47 MAIN STREET Tel. Yonkers 5435, 9083

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Cock of the Rock

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. R. F. S. writes to ask whether there is any such creature as a "cock of the rock."

The cock of the rock is a rare, but by no means extinct, bird of South America, the center of its range being in Brazil and Ecuador. The bird is about the size of a pigeon. The body of the male is a brilliant orange, the quill feathers of the wings being black while the tail feathers shade into brown tipped with yellow. The female is an inconspicuous olive brown without the brown and yellow head plumes of the male, which resemble somewhat the topknot of a medieval soldier's helmet.

The cock of the rock frequents the rocky valleys and brush-covered hillsides. During the mating season several males may attempt to win favor by performing peculiar dances and displaying their proud feathers before an apparently nonchalant and disinterested female. The successful cock and its hen eventually take to housekeeping and build a nest of sticks, grass, and splinters of wood, in the hollow of a rock—hence the popular name "cock of the rock."

This bird owes its rarity to its beautiful feathers, for the Indians have hunted the males for centuries in order to procure the bright orange plumes for ceremonial garments. Nor are civilized people far behind in this respect. A large state mantle formerly worn by the Emperor of Brazil was also of cock of the rock feathers, while during the late nineties when feathers were popular adornment for milady's hat the wealthy occasionally sported trimmings of cock of the rock plumes.

Mrs. K. M. P. of Stanley, N. Y., mailed this column a spray of leaves and fruit from a tree on her lawn which she was told is rare in America. "It is a beautiful specimen," she says, "about 30 feet high and made up of many branches with no central larger one that could be called a trunk after the branches start from the main stem." The fruits are carmine, resembling somewhat those of the English hawthorne.

This tree is one of the mountain ash group native to Europe. It is *Sorbus hybrida* described by Linnæus, and is a cross between the Rowan tree and *S. intermedia*. It is popular in many places in eastern America as an ornamental tree.

What They Say

Government and Prosperity

"No government has ever yet been devised that could make the people prosperous all the time. But a bad government will constantly keep the people in distress."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Hoover's Place

"Mr. Hoover is carrying a greater burden than Abraham Lincoln carried—and he is carrying it in a way that places him beside Lincoln in sacrificial service."—*Henry Ford.*

The Patriot Taxpayer

"Patriotism demands that a man protest against taxes to the limit, then, having protested, pay up."—*John Cameron.*

In Lighter Vein

Possibly Very Clever

Professors at a school in Buffalo, N. Y., can't decide whether their pupils are ultra-smart or ultra-stupid. The teachers, in announcing a general information test, admitted that the results would not affect scholastic standings. Here is some of the "information" the students submitted:

Q. What is "The White Man's Burden?"
A. Women.
Q. What is a catacomb?"
A. A thing on top of a rooster's head.
Q. Define anthology.
A. The study of ants.
Q. Define plagiarism.
A. Going around for pledges.
Q. In what field is Henry Pu Yi famous?
A. Laundry.
Q. What is a symposium?
A. Something like a symphony, but not quite so bad.—*Dallas News.*

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

T. A. B. (Boston) reports difficulty in finding:

A collar for Marblehead Neck.
Cement for the crack of a whip.
Teeth for the cock's comb.
A lock for a horse's gait.
A plane for the board of trustees.

Mrs. S. P. G. (Greenville, Penna.) has been unable to purchase:

A cover for the multiplication table.
A weight to make the kitchen sink.
A feather from the tail of a kite.

E. N. H. (Chicago) has about given up his search for:

A cushion for the seat of government.
Rugs for the corridors of time.
Lights for the chambers of thought.

Mrs. M. F. W. (Lewiston, Maine) will pay any amount for:

Teeth for the mouth of a river.
A rudder for the ship of state.
A button for an air pocket.

Stingy

Little Agnes, a city child, was visiting her grandmother on the farm. When the child was refused a second glass of milk, she pointed a finger and said: "Shame! You've got two whole cowfuls out in the barn right this minute!"

Some Mouth!

"Will you have another helping?" said the host.

"Just a mouthful, please."

Calling the servant, the host directed, "Fill up Mrs. Jones's plate again."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO BE what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life.
—STEVENSON

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

19

The pardners could nie-
ther translate the engi-
ner's illedgible data,
nor could they make
heads or tails out of
it; inviting a handwri-
ting expert in, the mass
of figures were eventu-
aly decyphered

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge informed me today that Mrs. Simpson was getting ready to have a party and advised me to stay home—
But a few minutes later I saw Mrs. Simpson putting up some little tables and I said to Myself—"Hm-m. If there is going to be some eating, maybe I had better stay home after all"—
Aw, I'm not interested in parties, I wiggled my tail and said—
So I did. But fiddlesticks—they just sat around the tables and played some sort of game—
Which didn't interest me a bit—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT A time when apartments had become acutely scarce and rents had soared correspondingly high, a couple were confronted with the problem of seeking other quarters.

The husband being busy, it fell to the lot of the wife to do the seeking. At the outset she was discouraged at the prospect. However, after what seemed a fruitless search, she came upon an apartment that appeared appropriate in every way with the exception of the price, which was prohibitive.

A conversation with the owner's wife disclosed that she was the mother of three small children and beset with the difficulty of procuring help (which was as scarce at that time as the apartments). A glance at the woman's home revealed to the seeker that the need for help was urgent and upon thinking the matter over she resolved to call on the woman the following day and offer her services for the day as a sister might do.

The woman, greatly amazed, accepted the offer and sent the helper away at the close of day with a heart full of thanks.

The next day the woman called the apartment seeker by telephone and informed her that her husband, upon learning what had taken place, was so impressed with the manifestation of kindness that the seeker was welcome to have the apartment she had looked at for half the price! This was even less than the couple were paying for the one they were then occupying. Thus was love reflected in love.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Try and" (Miss S. L. E.)—The inquirer submits three sentences:

Try and bring some clothing for the needy.
Try and sing more softly.
Try and call upon your new neighbors.

"Try and" is colloquial for "try to." A similar fault may also be found in the familiar "Be sure and send . . ." "Be sure *to* send" is correct. "To," not "and," is the sign of the infinitive.

H. W. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says: "Though 'try to do' can always be substituted for "try and do,' the latter has a shade of meaning that justifies its existence; in exhortations it implies encouragement — the effort will succeed; in promises it implies assurance—the effort shall succeed. It is an idiom that should be not discountenanced, but used when it comes natural."

"And" is used between verbs when the second adds some definite action to that expressed by the first, as, "Come *and* see the dog" (two things to do). "Come *to* see the dog" involves one action. "Try *and* do the problem" properly involves two actions; "Try *to* do the problem," one. If encouragement is to be expressed, why not put it: "Try it—and do it" or "Try—you'll do it"? Then there can be no doubt.

Debtors (Mrs. A. B.) — Det'-erz (first *e* as in get, second as in maker).

Names of the four gospels (Mrs. A. B.)—The weight of usage seems to be against announcing the "Saint" in the names.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

An applicant for an automobile driver's license in Harrisburg, Penna., on being asked the reason for the white lines painted on the highways, said he thought they were for bicyclists—and was denied his license?

King George V has his trousers creased on the side instead of the front—and until recently he kept up the old custom of passing his tie through a gold ring?

A survey in London revealed that an average of five tons of soot to the square mile falls on the city annually?

The most powerful radio station in Europe (at Leipzig) is to operate with a power of 150 kilowatts?

Gold Beach, Ore., is the only unincorporated county seat town in the United States?

A shoe store in Paris guarantees its carpet slippers for 2000 kilometers (1250 miles)?

Brevities

Humorist: A girl in a post office recently sorted 15,000 letters in five hours. It is believed that she was expecting a proposal by post.

Boston Transcript: A prominent banker says he would enjoy running a newspaper column for just one day. And, boy, what we could do to a bank in half the time.

Boston Herald: We keep reading here and there that the horse is coming back. Maybe that will mean more stable employment.

Atlanta Constitution: Too many golf players use the woods even when using the irons.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

All Together for Business Revival

TUESDAY'S election was by no means the first sharp turnover in the administration of the political affairs of the United States. The accession to power of Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and the triumphant return of the Republicans in 1920 were quite as revolutionary. It might be well for the timid business man who looks with apprehension on the incoming of Franklin D. Roosevelt to bear in mind that neither of those earlier political revolutions checked American progress one whit.

The fiercely conducted presidential campaign just ended has, beyond doubt, been such a check, although even with this obstacle in the path, the effect of the Hoover program for reconstruction had already begun to produce visible results. But the four months' interregnum which the country now faces ought not to be permitted to exercise any untoward influence on the march back to normal conditions.

It is not as though the victory of the Democratic Party had been a narrow one. Its sweeping nature, its extension to both houses of Congress as well as to the Presidency, enables the business community to know with some certainty what it has to expect. The Roosevelt policies, so far as he has precisely defined them, might as well be reckoned upon today as after March 4. President Hoover, in filling out the unexpired portion of his term, will put no obstacles in the path of his successor. Like humbler citizens of the Republic, he will do all in his power to make the pathway clear and easy for the man into whose hands the voters have transferred the task of leading the way back to prosperity.

During the campaign there were frequent citations of firms that made continuance of their business contingent upon Mr. Hoover's election. We were told of large orders for goods being given under like conditions. Fear of a change in the middle of economic conditions with which a new hand might find it hard to contend operated to check business activity and financial confidence. The fear was unwarranted. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the President-elect is as keenly desirous of restoring prosperity as is the retiring President.

If the Hoover program—which, by the way, was already being largely administered by Democrats—shall continue to show good results, there is no reason to apprehend that the new Administration will interfere with it. If further stimulation is needed, the new President will have—what his predecessor was denied—a Senate and House of his own political faith ready to back up his policies with swift and ungrudging action.

The time for politics is past. The day of recuperation is at hand. Let the nation with unquestioning trust array itself behind those to whom it has committed this great work.

Education Examines Itself

MISERY, it is said, loves company. The student who has come to feel he is the special prey of examination experts will be glad to know that educators sometimes examine themselves.

And not only themselves but the very systems from which educators acquire authority are every now and then subjected to the merciless scrutiny of a "quiz." In New York the other day representatives of the American Council on Education, the Progressive Education Association and the Educational Records Bureau met to consider the needs of American education.

Once again was struck the note of individualism. More and more it becomes apparent that standardization of electric push buttons, toasters, vacuum cleaners, and even of sectional bookcases, implies not so much a standardization of thought as a freeing of thought from the minutiæ of prosaic existence. In fact, those years that saw the mass production idea take hold of the public imagination on more than one continent witnessed also a vigorous trend away from mass education.

In 1930 George Washington University announced an administrative plan that would allow students freedom to progress unhampered by the routine accepted in most universities. A few months later an educational conference at Winter Park, Fla., was called upon to consider the idea of a curriculum largely made of the interests of the student. At that conference it was suggested also that a possible approach to education might be found in regarding the world itself as a problem.

These are just a few among signs of the times in the scholastic field. Ever since the numbers of students in American schools and colleges assumed "mass" proportions progressive educators have been searching for ways to preserve the individuality of the student. Small classes, closer relations between instructors and students, efforts to sound each student's interests and to place him where those interests will best be guided and developed characterize the most modern education.

Just as art for art's sake fails to fill the cultural needs of the masses, so academics for their own sake leave out of account much that is important to a well-rounded existence. Educators are awake to the fact that many thoroughly schooled persons have inadequate mental equipment to meet the everyday problems of a changing world. Some of them suspect that the inadequacy is due to the fact that education—for all their efforts—still is too near to standardization.

That the sum total of views arrived at by thoroughgoing, honest but independent thinking may be more nearly effective than those fettered with prejudices too often untouched by mass education, appears to be a conviction spreading among them. The questions they are now firing at themselves and their institutions may not alarm the student, but they should receive his serious and hopeful attention.

The Churches and Peace

THE Christian churches are enlisted in the task of establishing a warless world. And they have a vital contribution to make to that purpose. A deeper trust in the reality and power of spiritual values would greatly advance the solution of the peace problem everywhere. In its call for the annual observance of Armistice Week, the commission on international justice and good will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America stresses first the spiritual and after that the political and economic phases of the quest for peace. It is in this order of emphasis that progress toward sheathing the sword will be made most quickly and surely.

But recognizing that the desire for peace is most effective when working on a basis of sound information, the commission outlines, in cogent style, a fourfold program of study. The following policies are recommended for consideration: Reduction of armaments; strengthening of the Pact of Paris; reconsideration of war debts, and American adherence to the World Court.

Describing the results of the first session of the Disarmament Conference as "all too meager," the commission urges that there be "a resummoning of the will to peace of the churches in order that the conference, when it reconvenes, may be encouraged to bring to a speedy and decisive end the present costly and war-provoking competition in armaments."

In addition, Christian thinking people of the nation are asked to study the problem of the cessation of shipments of arms and munitions to treaty-breaking states. And, as in other years, the commission recommends American adherence to the World Court in the belief that American membership is a necessary step in taking seriously the renunciation of war pledges contained in the peace pact.

These churchmen do not claim that religious organizations alone can put an end to war. They are convinced, however, that without the active aid of the churches war cannot be permanently outlawed. The observance of Armistice Week is but one of the many steps now being taken by the churches in their efforts to bring nearer the era of a world organized for peace. This effort of the churches does not find its way into newspaper headlines, but it is developing, slowly but surely, a force working toward peace that is at once intellectually informed and spiritually motivated.

Chapei's Reconstruction

IT IS in the history of great cities that a major catastrophe, such as earthquake or fire, while desolating and laying waste the old, is making way for a new and more modern metropolis, laid out on a superior plan to achieve a greater purpose. San Francisco partially grasped such an opportunity and Yokohama has taken advantage of the unwished-for chance to rise phœnix-like. And so it is now with Chapei, that portion of Shanghai laid waste by Japanese guns.

Mayor Wu Teh-chen has announced a "three-year plan" to rebuild Chapei as a great industrial center comparable to the International Settlement of Shanghai. Property owners are informed that no permanent structures may be built until the new city plan has been completed. Naturally situated to be a great manufacturing and trading area, Chapei is to undergo a heroic construction campaign which is to displace outmoded structures and street systems that long impeded economic progress.

It is to be wondered if the Japanese marksmen who bowled over the dilapidated structures of old Chapei were aware that the havoc they were making might yet be translated, in the course of years, into a distinct advantage for the district and for China. When the new Chapei grows to full stature, perhaps some of the suffering and loss experienced by its inhabitants will thus, in a measure, be assuaged.

Two Kinds of Banking

PERHAPS no more important pronouncement on the banking system of the United States has been uttered by a private citizen in recent years than the statement by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, in the November 5 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Vanderlip proposes a segregation of commercial banking from investment banking. It is a suggestion which the renowned banker, drawing from his experience as the head of a billion-dollar institution, frankly says "will deeply shock most bankers."

The proposal may not seem radical or of outstanding significance to the lay reader until he examines the reasons behind it. Then he finds there is a vital difference between the commercial business which a bank conducts and the investment business. The former was the original function of a bank; that is, to receive money from depositors and lend it to merchants, manufacturers, jobbers or shippers who needed it to foster normal trade processes. Such loans were self-liquidating; when the goods were sold, they produced the funds with which to repay the loan.

The investment or collateral loan, however, is not a self-liquidating loan, but is one made on fixed capital. The bank advances money on stocks or bonds, and before it can get its money back the debtor must either produce free funds to repay the loan or find someone to take the security off his hands. In a depressed market it may be sold only at a heavy loss. This places the bank in a vulnerable position, especially where, as is the case today, American banks invest about one-third of their funds in collateral loans and, on the authority of Mr. Vanderlip, another third in the actual ownership of bonds.

The point in this is that in times such as we have just witnessed many banks cannot pay depositors on demand simply because those institutions cannot get the money back from borrowers. And the reason the borrowers cannot pay the banks is because they cannot find investors who will buy their securities except at demoralized prices.

A remedy must be found for a situation where the ordinary depositor cannot get his money because the bank has become too dependent on the security market for the liquidation of stocks and bonds in the borrower's or its own portfolio. That remedy, says the forward-looking banker, is to separate the two types of banking. If the depositor wishes a substantial interest return, but is willing to wait for his money in times of stringency, let him place his funds in the investment type of bank. If, above all, he desires safety and the interest rate is a minor consideration, let him deposit with the commercial bank, which should be required to meet depositors' needs on demand.

Today the commercial depositor is penalized. The money which is his working capital has less protection than savings deposits, for the former is seized to offset losses of the investment branch when a bank closes. And a good argument can be made for the assertion that a commercial account is more vital than a savings account. One way out would seem to be for a bank to maintain two departments, entirely separate and distinct.

Another avenue which seems to promote safety is branch banking. Canada's record in that particular, with no failures in over two decades, is noteworthy. At any rate, the time has come to safeguard strictly demand deposits. If frozen assets are unavoidable, they should not involve the ready cash needed in the daily business affairs of the individual or the working capital of a company. That risk should be taken by investment funds.

Motor Makers Invite Prosperity

THE progressive record of the British automobile industry during the last few years makes its experiences of more than ordinary value. The glittering array of new models, which Londoners viewed at the recent exhibition at Olympia were no specious indication of the state of the trade. Sales figures show that an unprecedented economic slump has failed to shake its solid foundations.

In the first eight months of 1932, 101,112 new private motorcars were sold in Britain; for the like period of 1931, the number was 102,379, while in 1929, the peak year, 118,903 were registered in the first eight months. The decreases in 1931 and 1932, however, were more than balanced by a fall in the number of imported vehicles. At the same time there has been a steady and uninterrupted rise in the number of exported cars.

In view of the fact that the British motorist is the most heavily taxed in the world, the industry has good reason to be satisfied at having held its own during an unusually difficult period. Moreover, the amount of business transacted since the 1933 models were announced indicates that an even more active period lies ahead.

Not a little of this achievement is due to the enterprise of the manufacturers. The British automobile industry is giving a good lead to the country's endeavor to return to prosperity. The exhibition propounded a definite commercial philosophy for industry in general.

Sir Herbert Austin contributed to this philosophy when he called for greater coöperation on the part of all. Many problems affecting the whole motoring trade could, he said, be settled satisfactorily if all manufacturers combined in the matter of research and organized effort. An illuminating announcement was made also by Capt. J. T. Black, general manager of the Standard Motor Company. He declared a policy of high wages to be largely responsible for a remarkably successful trading year.

Thus were stressed two outstanding needs, not only of the British motorcar industry but of all other business enterprises the world over. The road to economic well-being must be paved with coöperation—with the sharing of ideas, and no less with the sharing of profits.

Editorial Notes

Three Bolivian soldiers walked into a Paraguayan outpost, hands in air, to report that 170 of their companions were lost in the jungle and perhaps facing the horrors of hunger and thirst. The Paraguayans immediately sent out searchers with provisions. The incident is enlightening—though it may leave some persons wondering more than ever why the dispute in the Gran Chaco must take the form of violence.

The new liner Conte di Savoia makes a successful trial run, and its gyroscope, the largest ever built, keeps the ship on a perfectly even keel. Will it be necessary now to set up somewhere on these ultramodern liners a row of seesaws so that old-fashioned travelers may get their accustomed "kick" out of going to sea?

In these days when so much is heard of employers cutting down salaries and employees being obliged to accept them, it is pleasant to read that the officials of the Eton Rural Council in England themselves proposed that their own salaries should be cut and the council refused to listen to them.

In deciding to provide ninety-two skating and hockey rinks for the winter use of unemployed young men, the authorities at Montreal probably reasoned that if all work and no play make Jack a dull boy, to have neither work nor play would be a still greater disadvantage.

One of the best-known stage magicians now is entertaining over the radio. Will he be as successful at putting rabbits into the air as he was at taking them out of it?

Rehearsal at Eight

MR. WADE flicked his steel-gray eyes over the face of his wrist watch. Its slender hands cried ten-thirty! He turned to Sam, the dusky stage carpenter, electrician, and general utility man, and said, "Have you got those jackets on the flats tightened up yet, Sam?"

"Yes, suh, Mistah Wade. Dey is all tightened up, suh."

"Fine. Do you know, Sam, if you become any more valuable to me, I'll have to make you at least assistant director!"

"Ah sho'd like t' be one o' dem things, suh."

* * *

But Mr. Wade had turned again to the more serious business of putting Fairview's Dramatic Society through its uncertain and stumbling paces.

"Now if Mr. George will refrain from strumming his broomstick banjo," he said, "we will take the first act over from just before Angel's entrance. Places, please."

Mrs. Boltz, late of the professional stage, fluttered like some ponderous yellow butterfly to the window. It was immediately blotted out.

"A side front, please, not a full back," called Mr. Wade from the rear of the theater. "The audience must see at least part of the window."

Mrs. Boltz changed her position and began in a key pitched low and throaty:

"It's strange Angel is s'long comin' home t'night. I c-a-a-n't understand what's keepin' her."

"Mrs. Boltz," the director interrupted in a patient voice, "Mrs. Boltz, might I suggest that you say plain can't—you are supposed to be a charwoman in a small Pennsylvania town."

Here Mr. George, the Henry of the piece, threw open the door in the center back, and "breezed in"—at least that is what the script said. However, his entrance was nearer a high wind than a breeze. "Say," he yelled, "what's Angel standin' there cryin' for?"

"I'm not," Angel said placidly from where she was sitting in the second row. "We're doing the first act, not the third."

"Once more, please," Mr. Wade said. "And Mr. George, when you come in, don't stand in front of Mrs. Boltz, a little to one side of her."

"Which side?" Henry wanted facts.

"This side, that side, any side, I don't care," fired the director, and sank back in his chair.

* * *

The first act ground slowly on its way. Mrs. Boltz and Mr. George's scene proceeded with only the reasonable number of miscues until—

"But," cried Mrs. Boltz's fortissimo, "why don't Angel come?"

"Well," came Angel's voice faintly from the other side of the door, "I would if I could get this thing open."

"Ah' done planed that there do' off this mornin'," said Sam, and he clambered over the footlights and pulled it open.

After a little the play lurched on.

Angel, in reality Mrs. John Jean Carr, the wife of the local magnate, floated across the stage in her best drawing-room manner. The dialogue continued.

Angel: Hello, Mother, what's the matter?

Mother (Mrs. Boltz carefully disguised): What kept you so late t'night?

Angel: It isn't so late.

"Ain't," wailed Mr. Wade. "Ain't not isn't. Ain't."

Angel: It ain't so late.

Henry (suddenly realizing that "late" is his cue): You been out with that Mary Jones again?

Angel: Well, and what if I have?

At this point Henry stopped the action to interpolate, "Mr. Wade, don't you think it would make the action stronger if after Angel says, 'Well, what if I have?' I would say, 'What if you have?' And she would repeat, 'Yes, what if I have?' Then I could say, 'It means a lot to me.'"

There was a long pause. The director got up and walked slowly to the front of the stage.

"Mr. George," he said, "it has been said, on good authority, that the success of a play rests on its second act, and I am sure if you think very hard you will see that your idea wouldn't help this one. Proceed."

Mrs. Carr placed her hand at that point of the human structure where amateur tradition has localized the heart, and with a sob in her voice she said, "Why can't you let me alone?" She swept gracefully across the stage and flung herself with the air of Cleopatra on the divan on the other side.

"Stop!" Mr. Wade was excited. "Mrs. Carr," he said, "if you would only forget who you are a few minutes, and try to walk a little more like the shopgirl in this script, at some future date we might begin to have a play."

Mrs. Carr walked to the rear of the theater and threw her mink coat around her shoulders. "I shall most certainly not attend any more rehearsals," she said, "until you apologize for that remark." The door shut with a resounding bang behind her.

"Well," said the director, "I guess I'll have to play Angel myself."

"You!" cried the cast.

"And if I did," said that harassed man, "the play wouldn't be any funnier than it already is. Again, please."

Mrs. Boltz's stentorian voice rose again, "It's strange Angel is so long comin' home t'night," she wailed, "I c-a-a-n't understand—"

"Will you please stop saying—" the director choked. Finally, with a last look at the gold wrist watch and a wave of his hand he said, "Go home. All of you go home, and don't forget tomorrow night; rehearsal at eight."

* * *

When the last of the cast had left the theater, Mr. Wade sat down in the front of the auditorium. He looked unhappily at the brightly lighted set. Sam had lowered a long section of the colored border lamps, and was alternating a row of blue and red lights in front of the quicksilver reflectors.

"Dat sho goin' to make dese lights just like de sun hisself," he grinned. "Blue and red sho does it. Yes, suh, blue and red."

"Things don't seem to be going so well with the play as they might, do they, Sam?"

Sam climbed down into the auditorium and moved slowly to where the director sat. "No, suh, dey don't," he said. "Ah don't know nothin' 'bout actin', but Ah does know 'bout people, and Ah knows dat yo' is makin' a mistake and so is de other folks. Trouble is, yo' is both blind."

"But Sam—" the director tried to interrupt.

"'Scuse me, Mistah Wade, but if yo' would try and make dese folks feel as though dey was gettin' along all right and encourage dem a little, den dey 'ud do a heap better den dey is."

"I know, Sam, but—"

"Mistah Wade, you is always kind to me 'cause you know dat I don't know much, but you ain't to de other folks 'cause you 'spects dem to know more den dey do. Ah think what this place needs most is just a little o' dat good ole 'human kindness'; in fact, dat's what de whole world needs and it needs it nowadays more den ever befo'. Dat's all. Good night, suh."

* * *

"Wait a minute, Sam." Mr. Wade was thoughtful. "I wouldn't be surprised," he said, "if you were right. I think tomorrow I'll try it, Sam. I'll drop by now and see Mrs. Carr on my way home."

When he reached the door he looked back to where Sam had already begun to tinker again with his colored lights. "Don't forget tomorrow night, Sam," he called, and then, hesitating a moment, he walked slowly back to where the colored lights were blinking. "Sam," he said, "do you remember what I said this evening about making you my assistant director?" Sam nodded his head. "Well, I've been thinking it over, and maybe it wouldn't be such a bad idea, after all, just between you and me, you know."

"I'd like that, but what'll Ah do, suh? Ah don' know nothin' 'bout directin'."

"Here's your job, Sam. When things begin to go wrong and I seem to forget what you've told me tonight, you just sing out at the top of your voice —'Blue and red sho' does it,' and then I'll understand and try to spread a little of that sunlight around. How about it?"

"Yes, suh," Sam beamed at him briefly, then turned his attention back to his beloved lamps. "Blue and red," he said, "des like de sun. Yes, suh, blue and red. Dey sho' does it."

J. C. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Greeks and Sculpture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an article on the editorial page of the Monitor relating to Greeks and Greek sculptures.

I realize it is rather late to refer to it, but I cannot resist some remarks upon the subject.

If the statue of Aphrodite, by Praxiteles, is found in the ruins of the temple of Eros, it will not be the first and only example of the great period of Greek sculpture, for we have at Olympia his masterpiece, the Hermes, by many considered the finest figure of youth in the world.

There is nothing of higher expression than the Parthenon sculptures, and if not entirely executed by Phidias, they were at least designed by him, and produced in his studio. They are not the "stone dolls" Horace Walpole called them, but great forms of ideas, conceived by the human mind at its highest elevation. It has always been customary to train pupils by work on their master's productions, and Raphael's early paintings can be distinguished from his teacher's only by experts.

The earliest efforts of the Greeks to express character were directed to the creation of beauty. There was even a law against caricature, the artist aiming to make the representation as much more beautiful as his skill and artistic sense would permit. The Romans had a more material aim, and their principal effort was to imitate the actual person, regardless of his physical defects. Still, the Greek precedents helped to modify somewhat this realism which prevailed generally.

If resemblances are perceived in the antique statues suggesting Epstein features, it must be attributed to lack of ability to conceive the higher types, not to deliberate falsification and distortion.

Philadelphia, Penna. HOWARD FREMONT STRATTON.

An Economic Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today the leading capitalist countries of the world are in a paradox. On the one hand there is a gigantic surplus in practically every commodity, and yet we have at the same time unparalleled unemployment and poverty.

It is easy to conceive of want and poverty in times of famine, as is often experienced in China and parts of the world where a crop failure means hunger; but that it can happen in a country as rich and as self-supporting as is the United States is, on the face of it, ridiculous.

Of course, there is a cause for this, and if a cause, then there is a solution to the evils attending.

The leading economists and statesmen say we are producing too much, and that we must curtail our productive capacity. The farmers are advised to grow less wheat, cotton, corn, etc., but the surplus still mounts up and will continue to do so. Manufacturers are working at a minimum capacity and adding to the unemployed, and on top of this there is a movement on foot advocating more economy. Employers are everywhere introducing efficiency systems and installing labor-saving machinery, thinking by doing so to get a jump on their competitors, who in turn lay off more employees and so ultimately reduce their own and everybody else's business.

My opinion is that we need less economy and more purchasing power. It would not mean a thing to this country if Henry Ford, Rockefeller, Mellon or others of our multimillionaires acquired another hundred million dollars. But for that hundred millions to go into the hands of the masses would mean that it would immediately assume its correct function, as a means of exchange, and be transferred for food, clothing, automobiles, in fact, everything that money can buy.

Each time a new machine or system is devised to speed up production the manufacturer sees an opportunity to reduce his labor force or else wages, and the country is now suffering from the short-sighted policy of past years, of capitalists and financiers who see in a manufacturing concern only a means of getting rid of securities.

I am not condemning the use of more modern machinery, because it should be a means of lightening our burdens. In the Monitor of October 1 was mention of a machine for making light bulbs which had replaced 10,000 workmen. This machine should take its place as a blessing to humanity by passing on its benefits in increased wages, less working hours and a cheaper product.

It is only by labor getting an ever increasing share in industry and its purchasing power keeping pace with production that these periods of depression will be prevented, for it is only by the prosperity of millions of people that modern machinery can be inexpensively operated.

C. K. BENTLEY.

Nashville, Tenn.

Liquor and the New Advertising

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anyone who has seen the advertisements used by liquor makers in the saloon days can't help but be struck with the fact that at least in one way (and probably many others) prohibition has been a 100 per cent success. I refer to its success so far as advertising is concerned.

The methods of presenting merits of their products in the old saloons were feeble and necessarily ineffective compared with the present day so-called "high-powered" publicity methods used by modern advertising agencies. If these new methods have been valuable to tobacco producers, drug vendors and the like, imagine their effect in behalf of "vitamined" beer or "violet-rayed" whisky. And aren't those rather obviously the lines, in the light of experience, that the liquor advertiser would follow?

It is altogether possible, rather probable, that our ears would be asked over the radio whether we quaffed, guzzled or funneled. Rather a disgusting thought, but do not the present "ads" justify it?

ROBERT MULLEN.

Denver, Colo.